REGD. NO. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

Sunday Edition
REGD. NO. B. 1065
FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL XXII NO. 29 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

Horniman & Co--Accused Acquitted

DRAMATIC END OF SUTTA KHEL CASE

Horniman Was There For Legitimate Purpose

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES AGAINST POLICE

Rough Handling Of Horniman Condemned

There was a dramatic end to the prosecution launched by the Princess Street police as a sequel to the sensational raid carried out by them in Old Sutta Gulli on April 28 last, when Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon, passed severe strictures on th police in summarily ordering the acquittal of all the accused before him.

POLICE ACTION CENSURED.

The Magistrate censured the Police for the manner in which they acted towards Mr. Horniman whilst taking him in custody. He believed the allegations made by Mr. Horniman that "he was grabbed by the collar so violently as to choke him," and observed that it was very wrong of the Police to have exercised any violence. The treatment meted out to him he added was "absolutely unjustified."

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

The Magistrate condemned the action of the Police in singling out and demanding so heavy a bail as Rs. 500 in cash from Mr. Horniman, while the other accused were released on a bail of Rs. 5. Commenting on Mr. Mankar's contention that the Princess Street Police desired thereby to show their esteem of the high regard in which Mr. Horniman was held in public life, Sir Hormuzdiar observed: "Every one knew who Mr. Horniman was, and I really cannot fathom either the motive or the reason for this invidious distinction, which Mr. Mankar calls "honourable" distinction of making him pay Rs. 500 in cash. I really think that there was no justification at all for such a large sum being demanded. I only regret that these people should have been put to so much inconvenience."

PURSUING TRIAL AGAINST ALL ACCUSED.

The Magistrate also viewed with disfavour and regretted the insistence of the Police to pursue the trial against all the accused. Several postponements had been granted in the face of opposition, with a view to enable the Police to sift the evidence and discharge those against whom there was no evidence. "I expected," said Sir Hormuzdiar, "that the Police would exercise their discretion and release at least some of the accused against whom there was no case."

The Magistrate refrained from expressing any opinion on the allegations made against certain Police officers by Mr. Horniman, attributing motives for the raid, as this might or might not form the subject-matter of some other proceedings.

DEMAND OF HEAVY BAIL UNJUSTIFIED

In this case, Mr. B. G. Horniman and 123 others were charged with being found in a common gaming place on the night of April 28 last for the purpose of gaming.

Mr. B. G. Horniman appeared in person. Mr. Fazul G.R. Khairaz and Mr. E.J. Biem defended Mr. S. Raghavan, while some of the other accused were defended by Dr. P.N. Daruwalla, Mr. Chelshankar Vyas and Mr. A. Birdie.

MR. RAGHAVAN'S STATEMENT.

When the proceedings commenced on Saturday the Magistrate recorded the statements of the accused.

Mr. S. Raghavan stated in the course of his statement that he went to the Old Sutta Gully as Mr. Horniman's secretary, and recorded on a slip of paper certain notes which Mr. Horniman asked him to take. This paper had been put in as an exhibit and would substantiate his statement. He fully subscribed to the statement made by Mr. Horniman.

The other accused stated they were there for legitimate business. Some went to see their relations and others alleged that they were arrested outside the cordon. One of the accused (No. 101) stated that he was going along Sheikh Memon Street when Havildar Tawde threatened him with a knife and made him enter the cordon.

The Magistrate then asked Mr. Mankar, the Police Prosecutor, whether he wished to say anything about the accused with whom no documents had been found and even if the warrant was legal, was there anything to show that the accused were there for the purpose of gambling.

"PRESUMPTION OF GAMING."

Mr. Mankar said that there was the presumption that they were there for the purpose of gaming.

The Magistrate remarked that Mr. Horniman had stated and it was admitted that thousands of people visited the place every day. When persons were arrested on a road, and nothing was found on them the mere explanation that they were merely going along the road was enough.

Mr. Mankar contended that it was not a public thoroughfare as the gate at one end of the passage was closed.

The Magistrate: Because it is a blind lane it does not follow that it is not a public thoroughfare.

Mr. Mankar: If the explanation given by the accused satisfies your Worship then you may accept it. But at the same time the court would have to take into consideration the fact that the accused were found at the place at 9-55 p.m.

RUSH & SCRAMBLE

The Magistrate remarked that it was impossible to say where exactly each man was arrested. It was in evidence that there was a rush and a scramble and there was nothing before the court to show that the statement made by the third accused that he was arrested outside the cordon was wrong. When arrests were made in a public street the presumption of guilt was not so strong as in the case of arrests in a private house. "I must have very strong proof and absolute, reliable and convincing evidence to show that these people were arrested in the cordon and not outside. When people are to be convicted on a presumption that was raised under the law it was the duty of the court that the case was convincingly prove against them.

"NO EVIDENCE AGAINST ANY ACCUSED."

"Supposing" the Magistrate said, "it was not Mr. Horniman who was arrested but an insignificant person and supposing he has said that he went to the Old Sutta Gully to make inquiries how difficult would it have been for such a man to prove his innocence. In such cases the court must have strict proof. I do not think that there is any evidence against any one of the accused."

The Magistrate then asked the Police Prosecutor to address him on two points. Firstly, as to why Mr. Horniman was roughly handled by the Police, and, secondly, why a bail of Rs. 500 was demanded. This was a fact which was deserving of censure. When the police took Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 as bail from other persons why should they have demanded Rs

(Continued on page 6.)

GANDHIJI ON SOCIALISM

India To Work Out Original Solution

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Gandhiji deprecated the obsession of modern youngmen due to half-digested slogans picked up from Western Literature in the course of his speech at Chittaranjan Seva Sadan. He said:—

"I believe it is possible for India to work out an original solution of these problems in terms of non-violence. I am confident that I will discover a way of harmonising the claims of capital and labour by the application of the principle of non-violence which will be India's contribution to a World tired of strife and sick for peace all round."—United Press.

LARWOOD AND LAST TEST.

LONDON, July 21.

Strong rumours are current that attempts have been made to get Larwood play for England in the Final Test. Larwood refuses to comment. A friend of his said that these days Larwood would talk about anything except cricket.—Reuter's Special.

TEST MATCH

On Page 6

COMMUNAL CLASH IN AGRA CITY

NAINITAL, July 21.

Information has been received here, that a communal clash occurred last night in Agra as a result of which about 20 persons, the majority being Hindus, were slightly injured.

Police promptly arrived on the scene and averted what should otherwise have developed into a serious riot. Additional police have been drafted in the locality and everything is reported to be peaceful at present.

It appears that the trouble arouse over the protest raised by Muslims against Hindus performing "Arathi" in a private temple near a mosque. Details are lacking.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

On Page 5

"We Are Forced Into Politics Against Our Will"

"The Ideal Our Soul Craves For Is Service", Says Mahatma

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Mahatma Gandhi laid the foundation stone of the Childrens' Wing of the Chittaranjan Sevasadan this morning.

On arrival he gave several autographs on payment of Rs. 5/- each to purchasers including two European ladies.

Doctor B. C. Roy briefly narrated the history of the institution and referred to the part played in its establishment by men like Gandhiji, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee and Lord Sinha. An appeal was then made for funds and about eight lakhs of rupees were realised in response to the appeal. The institution at present has four departments with 125 beds. Sir Nilratan Sircar, the President of the institution emphasised the need for childrens' Wing the demand for which was daily increasing.

Performing the opening ceremony Gandhiji recounted his intimate relation with institution and reminded people of their duty, towards it, founded in memory a great patriot. He also appealed for more funds.—

"SURPRISING"

Gandhiji added: "Is it not surprising that both Lalpat Rai and Deshbandhu Das who were the foremost political leaders of their time and who passed their entire life in political struggle, should at the time of their death assign all their property not for a political object but for a purely philanthropic and charitable object. It shows that our essential talent runs all in the direction of service and philanthropy, but we were forced into politics against our will owing to extraneous circumstances, with the result that our innermost urge for constructive work is smothered and remains unfulfilled.

INDIAN LEADERS' IDEAL

This was what the late Lokmanya lamented also. This again proves the fact that although today politics may seem to engross our entire being, the ideal our soul craves for is service. Our innermost best(?) is religious, not in a narrow or parochial sense, but in the broadest sense of the term, and if we are compelled to engage in politics it is in order to clear the way for the exercise of constructive talent."

Gandhiji visited certain Harijan quarters to-day and expressed the opinion that they were unhealthy and required thorough over-hauling.

At Seva Sadan he received a pursecollected by nurses and patients.—A.P.

Rs. 1,000
IN PRIZES
Combination Competition
WILL CLOSE ON
July 25th
SEND YOUR ENTRIES TO-DAY

APOSTLE OF UNITY AND PREACHER OF PEACE

Calcutta Corporation's Tribute To Gandhiji's Services

Appeal In Name Of Humanity To Remove Harijans' Grievances

"My Life An Open Book": "Happiness Of Labour Is My Happiness And Their Misery Is My Misery", Says Mahatma

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Amidst incense burning and blowing of conch-shells, and shouts of "Vande Mataram" and "Gandhiji-ki-Jai," Mahatmaji received the Calcutta Corporation's address at 4-30 p.m. before a distinguished gathering at the Town Hall, which was beautifully decorated in the right Oriental style.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, the Mayor, read the address in Bengali, which ran:—

"The ideal self-sacrifice you set in this world as the Leader in India's fight for Freedom will live for ever in the heart of the people of Bengal.

"You have trampled under feet all meanness, hatred and narrowness, begotten of communal feelings. You have poured fresh stream of vitality in the evanescent flow of Indian life by uniting the Hindus and Muslims through the call for Unity on your "Sankha," that speaks of Peace and Goodwill. You have made yourself a beggar and wanderer in the cause of the poor. You are a friend of those oppressed by the society. Oh! Saint! Oh! Beggar, with the only loin-cloth! Oh, Friend of the World! Oh, the great one prayer of our heart is that the May-Path of your progress for realisation of the goal be rid of all impediments."

In replying to the address Mahatmaji recalled the sacred memories of late Desh Bandhu Chittaranjan Das and late Mr. Jatindra Mohan Sen-Gupta, and said that the Calcutta Corporation was a great organisation and should be the object of admiration and pride throughout Hindustan

VISIT TO HARIJAN QUARTERS.

He said:—"I had an opportunity of seeing some of the Harijan quarters this morning, and it pained me to see the conditions under which they lived, without air and light and water. There are no greater servants of humanity than the scavangers, who maintain cleanliness of the City. So, the first place in the City Improvement should be given to the scavangers."

Mahatmaji regretted that some of the scavangers who wanted to see him yesterday were not allowed entrance, and they had to prostrate themselves before his car.

IN NAME OF HUMANITY.

"I heard their tales with pain," continued Gandhiji. "In the name of humanity and religion and justice. I appeal to the Corporation to remove their grievances. I hope the Calcutta Corporation would grow into an ideal institution without difference of caste, and creed and unity will between Hindus, Muslims and Christians will be predominant."

GATHERING OF 1 LAKH OF PEOPLE.

"Calcutta has seen nothing like this within the living memory." This one sentence gives some idea of the unique scenes of enthusiasm this evening at Deshbandhu Park, when Mahatma Gandhi addressed a mammoth public meeting of Calcutta citizens. Every inch of space in the spacious park which by the way is the biggest in the City as also the streets, housetops, balconies and trees around it was occupied from 1 p.m., though the meeting was timed to begin at 5-30 p.m., and at the modest computation the crowd was estimated at over one lakh.

Over 2,000 volunteers were detailed to cope with the rush and escort the ladies who had turned up in large number and cheerfully squatted on the rain-sodden ground many hours before Mahatmaji's arrival.

The Labour was allotted special enclosure and listened to Gandhiji's speech with rapt attention, which was relayed to the vast gathering by the network of loud-speakers.

BENGAL GIVES PROOF POSITIVE.

Gandhiji arrived punctually to time and was accorded a rousing ovation, as he ascended the rostrum. Addressing the gathering in a short speech Gandhiji announced that he had during the three days of his stay at Calcutta already collected Rs. 65,000 for Harijan Fund and this fact, said he, was proof positive that Bengal held Harijan cause no less dearly than other provinces.

"AN OPEN BOOK."

Proceeding Gandhiji said he had met the deputation of labourers earlier in the course of the day, and that the deputation of Labour wanted to know what Gandhiji had done for them.

"I must say, I was surprised on hearing such question. My whole life is an open book. I have dedicated my whole life to the service of the poor including the Harijans and labourers. The life of hardship and utmost simplicity that I have chosen to live is the proof of how I am anxious to identify myself in every respect with that of the commonest countryman of mine. Happiness of Labour is my happiness and their misery is my misery. Harijan movement is also for the benefit of the Labour," said Mahatmaji.

RS. 71,000 COLLECTED.

The total collections made by Gandhiji for Harijan Fund in Calcutta amount to about Rs. 71,000.

TRAY FETCHES RS. 5,000.

The silver tray in which the address was presented to Gandhiji by the Municipal Corporation was auctioned by him. From Rs. 1,000 the bid rose to Rs. 5,000 and the tray was purchased by Mr. Hanuman Prasad Poddar, M.L.C.

"NOTHING ABNORMAL," SAY DOCTORS.

Sir Nilratan Sircar and Dr. B.C. Roy, who again examined Mahatmaji this evening, issued the following statement:—

"After making detailed examination of the condition of Mahatmaji's health, we are of opinion that considering his age and constitution and physical and mental strain that he goes through every day, there is nothing abnormal in his condition."—United Press.

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted an educated fair Samajist and Nationalist young lady of modern views for a Samajist Maharata young man aged 30. Income of Rupees 300 nearly a month. No dowry and sub-caste restrictions. Correspond Box No. 2725, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Secretary for the District Council, Balaghat on Rs 150 p.m. with an annual increment of Rs. 5 and benefit of Provident Fund. The candidate should be a graduate of recognized University and below 30 years of age. He should be qualified in Engineering and Accounts. Preference will be given to those who have at least 5 years experience of a local body. Applications to reach the undersigned by the 15th August 1934 at the latest. V. V. Kattukar, Vice-Chairman, District Council, Balaghat. (8693).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income up to Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Dinga Singh Buildings, The Mall, Lahore. (2691).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

D. V. Paranjpe, Managing Director, The Ideal Democratic Assurance and M. L., Ltd., Nagpur, will personally see in Bombay applicants desiring to take up Company's representation at the Empire Hindu Hotel, Fort, Bombay from the 19th July. Previous appointments will have to be made. Apply with details. (2724).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Home Garden for Rs. 12. Variety of grafts can be prepared in large quantity. Write for full free catalogue:—Dilkhush Nursery, Vyara, T. V. Rly. (2689).

BECAUSE YOU LIKE HIM....
YOU WANT HIM——!!
and that is WHY
we are continuing
MYSTERIOUS PRINCE
(SARASWATEE CINETONE'S
Hindi Musical Super)
in
4TH GLORIOUS WEEK
the Hero of your heart
Master Vithal & Menka
in the lead
supported by
SALVI, SHAKUNTALA, VASANT PEHELWAN, JAVDEKAR
KRISHNA TALKIES
Charni Road
Entirely under new management.
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee on Sat. Sun. and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

2nd Glorious Week
KUMAR MOVIETONE'S CAPTIVATING! MUSLIM MELODRAMA
FUGHAN-E-ABLA
Alias
THRONE OF DELHI
In which
Siren of Silent Screen
Miss SULTANA
Sings Like a Nightingale
with
CHONKER, KAMALABAI ATTAMD, etc.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45
Fri., Sat., Sunday & Holidays at 2-45
at
GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD

Welcome To Troops Voluntary!

HAIG'S STATEMENT IN ASSEMBLY

Allegations Against Conduct Of Military Refuted

SIMLA, July 18.

Sir Harry Haig laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly to-day the Government's reply, point by point, to the allegation made by Mr. S. C. Mitra during the last session of misconduct by troops and police in the course of precautionary measures against terrorism in Midnapore —the Bengal district where three Collectors were murdered in about two and a quarter years.

The complaints and the replies are contained in nine printed pages in parallel columns. Some of the allegations may seem mild in comparison with the situation confronting the authorities. Others are so serious that if they were well founded there should have been a great popular outcry at the time.

They relate for the most part to a period falling between the middle of December and the middle of January last and the Government's replies often point out that no formal complaints have been made by the persons to whom they are attributd in the indictment.

It is also noticeable that when any specific class of troop is mentioned in the "charge sheet" it consists of Garhwalis.

THE CHARGES.

The first charge alleges that shopkeepers, prominent villagers and school children were instructed to welcome the various batches of troops that marched here and there through the district and that they had to decorate their shops, build gates on the routes followed by the troops and collect several hundreds of school children to cheer them as they passed. The Government replies that they were invited to give the troops a welcome in the manner customary to such villages and that they did so. In most places the school children clamoured for leave to greet the troops and regarded their arrival as a festive occasion. No teacher had lost his grant-in-aid, or been threatened with its withdrawal because of his absence from such activities.

It is alleged that several persons "had no escape from giving either a tea party or a 'dali'" when the troops arrived, on pain of the filthiest language and the grossest insult, or the loss of certain privileges. It is answered that no one was compelled to do anything of the sort, that voluntary offers of tea parties and 'dalis' were often refused and that only well-to-do persons of known loyalty and standing were allowed to entertain the troops.

INVITATIONS TO RECEPTIONS.

Congress workers, it is said, were served with notices to attend ceremonies for the salutation of the Union Jack and if they did not comply were flogged, tortured and saw their families insulted, and so on. The Government replies that prominent villagers, whether Congress workers or not, were invited to attend the functions and the great majority were pleased at being invited. Sometimes 7,000 or 8,000 people were present and showed much enthusiasm. The allegations of torture, etc., are denied and were never supported by formal complaints to the Additional District Magistrate during his tour of the area concerned.

In commenting on certain more general charges concerning molestation of women, the Government says that only one specific allegation of this kind came from the area concerned and it was found to be so completely false that its author is being prosecuted for giving false evidence. The people involved in these allegations are petty village officials—all of them as Indian as their accusers.

Various imputations are made concerning the local authorities' exhortations to the people to abstain from terrorism and the advice given to Watch and Ward Committees. In the main the Government is able to agree that the people were encouraged not to commit murder and like crimes. Similarly, the Government admits that out of a district population of 3,000,000 some 43 people were served with notices under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, but most of these notices have now achieved their purpose and have been withdrawn.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN

A specific allegation of rape is made against an Indian soldier. The Government indicates that this is the false charge which has led to the complainant's prosecution.

Two or three further charges—also against Indians—give details of the alleged harassment of various women and include the story that one woman had to threaten suicide in order to save her honour. Only in one of these instances has any proper complaint been made at the source, and in this case it was found to be "totally and maliciously false." The reply to this item in the "charge sheet" covers several others also since it appears to Government that the more general allegation is redundantly repeated, for the sake of greater effect, where the names of certain complainants are detailed.

Mr. Mitra reproduced, for instance, a series of notices—all of them signed by Indians—relating to flag salutation ceremonies, Watch and Ward committees, reception committees and so on. The Government claims that the complaints made in this matter are answered in the replies to the charges mentioned above.

Finally, a most serious indictment alleges the torture of boys in a village where troops were greeted with some shouts of "Band Mataram." This, the Government again denies though it agrees that two boys shouted "Bande Mataram" and then ran away. The headmaster of the village school was asked who they were, but denied that they came from his school.

"Certain photos calculated to encourage subversive activities were found hanging on the school walls and for this reason," the Government adds, "the stipend of the school was stopped".—"The Statesman".

MONSOON ACTIVE IN PENINSULA

Rain Welcomed In Bombay Deccan

POONA, July 21.

Unsettled conditions in the northwest angle of the bay have passed inland as a low pressure wave and accentuated the seasonal trough of low pressure, which extends this morning from the north-west Frontier to Chota Nagpur and Orissa. The monsoon has been active in north of the peninsula, Central Provinces, South Bengal, East United Provinces and the Punjab Kumaon Hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Konakn, Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, West United Provinces, West Central India, Punjab Hills and Bombay Deccan while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Toungoo, two inches; Victoria Point, one and half; Rangoon and Akyab, one; Cox's Bazar, two; Jalpaiguri and Shillong, one; Dehra Dun, two; Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi and Saugor, one and half; Benares and Lucknow, one; Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Parbhani and Mahableshwar, two; Nizamabad, one and half; and Khandala, one.

FORECAST.

The monsoon will strengthen further in central parts of the country and East Gujarat, and be active in north of peninsula, United Provinces, Assam and Burma.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Moderate to heavy rain is likely in and around the Kumaon Hills during the next 24 hours.—A. P.

3 INCHES OF RAIN IN 24 HOURS

Ratnagiri Has Heavy Downpour

RATNAGIRI, July 20.

After a spell of hot and oppressive weather for the last six days a sudden change occurred last night when it rained heavily. The downpour lasted throughout the night and it is continuing to rain in torrents without abatement. Nearly three inches of rain has been recored during the 24 hours. The low lying parts of the town are flooded.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21st July 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.016 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.2 degrees 0.2 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.9 degrees 0.8 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 208 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.31 inches

Total rainfall during the month 7.60 inches

Total rainfall during the year 36.09 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 21ST JULY 1934

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.3deg. F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.85 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

'Is It The.... Delicious Music
That you require to make best of a dull monsoon evening?
You can get it from the lips of
Master DINANATH & NIRMALADEVI
IN
BALWANT PICTURES CORPORATION'S (Sangli)
Marathi Musical Super
Krishnarjun-Yudhha
BEING SHOWN FOR 2nd GLORIOUS WEEK
AT
Majestic Cinema, GIRGAUM.
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30; Matinee To-day at 3-30 p.m.

Who Is Head Of Bhagaria Community Of Bombay?

Resolution Upholding Position Of Mr. Kavasji J. Sett "Passed By Overwhelming Majority"

With reference to a report headed "Din and Confusion in Parsi Gathering" published in our issue of July 18, we have received complaints that it does not render a correct account of the proceedings that took place at the meeting of the Bhagarias held at the Parsi Anjuman Atash Baheram on Sunday, the 15th July under the chairmanship of Sir Pheroze Sethna. We have been requested therefore to publish the following account of the proceedings:—

The said meeting was convened by Mr. Kavasji Jalbhoy Sett, who is the hereditary head (Akabar) of the Bhagaria Anjuman of Bombay. The exercise of such headship has been enjoyed by the late Maneckji Nowroji Sett and his successors for two centuries past. This time-honoured right was never questioned until recently, when a faction contended that the Akabar-ship should be shared by Dastur Minochaher Kaikhushro Dastur Jamaspasana of the Anjuman Atash Baheram of Bombay, and that the latter should also be acknowledged as the high priest of the whole of the Bhagaria Anjuman in Bombay and not merely of the said Atash Baheram.

REQUISITION BY 600.

To settle the matter once for all, a requisition was addressed to Mr. Kavasji Sett requesting him to convene a public meeting of the Bhagaria Anjuman of Bombay. The requisition was signed by over 600 members of the Bhagaria Anjuman, including Sir Temulji Nariman, Sir Pheroze Sethna, and many other prominent Parsi citizens belonging to the medical, legal and other professions. The signatories, representing a large section of the Bhagaria community, as well as an influential element of the public life of this City, affirmed their acknowledgment of Mr. Kavasji Sett as the hereditary head of the Bhagaria Anjuman. In accordance with the request tendered in the above requisition, Mr. Kavasji Jalbhoy Sett convened the meeting referred to.

The Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna was unanimously elected as the chairman of the meeting. In the course of his speech from the chair, Sir Pheroze pointed out, "inter alia," that in a formal agreement signed between the representatives of the Wadiaji Atash Baheram and the Anjuman Atash Baheram it was recorded that Dastur Minochaher was only the Dastur of the Anjuman Atash Baheram of Bombay, and that nowhere in that agreement was he referred to as the high priest of the Bhagaria Anjuman. The chairman also reminded the audience that in a letter published in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" under the signature of Dastur Minochaher himself, the latter had distinctly stated that he is only the head of the Anjuman Atash Baheram.

Resolution Passed.

At the said meeting Mr. Rustom Fredunji Mulla, Solicitor, moved a resolution placing it on record that the Bhagaria Anjuman of Bombay recognise the headship of that community in Bombay to be vested solely in Mr. Kavasji Jalbhoy Sett and his successors in accordance with the undisputed right enjoyed by the Sett family for 200 years past, and that the Dasturship of the Anjuman Atash Baheram should be exercised by Dastur Minochaher and his successors in conformity with the agreement made with Mutvalis of the Wadiaji Atash Baheram. The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Pestonji Kavasji Kotwal, Advocate, and passed by an overwhelming majority.

The chairman, far from shutting out other motions, called out the names of Dr. Nanabhoy Katrak, Ervad Bode, Ervad Jamasji Billimoria and Mr. Kaikhushroo Kanga, but none of them came forward to the platform to place his motion before the meeting. After the resolution proposed by Mr. Mulla was voted upon and passed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman moved by Mr. Fredun Maneckji Pavri was carried by acclamation, Mr. Jamas Dastur demanded a poll.

When, in reply, Sir Pheroze Sethna said that so far as he was concerned he had been in favour of giving due facilities for a poll, Mr. Jamas Dastur immediately changed his mind and declared that he wished to propose that the meeting be adjourned. Thereupon the chairman pointed out that it was impossible to entertain a motion for the adjournment of a meeting after its proceedings had terminated. Subsequently upon the formal closing of the meeting, the defeated obstructionists met and let out their steam among themselves.

Chairman's Conduct.

Sir Pheroze Sethna has wide experience of presiding at public meetings, and is respected by all parties for the dignity and impartiality with which he has acquitted himself on all such occasions. He conducted the proceedings of the Anjuman meeting with fairness, patience and toleration, even though his forbearance was repeatedly tried. From the full shorthand notes taken at the meeting, the true facts can be fully substantiated.

UNKNOWN HINDU KNOCKED DOWN

Driver Of Car Should Be Prosecuted, Suggest Jury

"Death due to haemorrhage, following fracture of skull, and laceration of brain" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury on Saturday at the inquest held over the body of an unknown Hindu.

Mr. K D Cooper, Senior Medical Officer of the Tramways Company, stated that on Wednesday last he was being driven in his motor-car No. Bom. 4609 along Victoria Gardens Road towards Dadar. As the car came near the Wesleyan Church he saw the deceased crossing the road from right to left. Mahomed Israel Mahomed Ismail, the driver shouted out and blew his horn. The deceased lost his presence of mind and Israel in trying to avoid him, suddenly swerved to the left.

The deceased was struck by the right rear mudguard. The car skidded along and dashed into a Municipal hydrant at the footpath and considerably damaged it. Witness then got out of his car and tried to render first aid to the injured man. Meanwhile a policeman came to the spot and removed the injured man to the hospital. Mr. Cooper also said that the speed of the car might have been about twelve to fifteen miles.

The jury also added a rider that Mahomed Israel Mahomed Ismail ought to be prosecuted for rash driving.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK
SEE and HEAR
Seductive Sprighty Supreme
SULOCHANA
in
Imperial's Smash Hit....
"GULSANOVAR"
An ancient classic of Persia. A romantic tale that will thrill and delight you.
with
D. BILLIMORIA, JILLOO, CHANDA, HADI, GULAM MAHOMED, SAYED AHMED and others
Director: HOMI MASTER
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
Lamington Road, Bombay.

DEVOTION BROUGHT TO HIM HIS WORTHY REWARD
BHAKTA PRALHAD
(Hindi)
—SARASWATEE CINETON'S
Hindi Musical Super
the child-devotee of Lord Vishnu, inspite of fearful odds did not shudder from his sacred duties
featuring
MASTER KRISHNAKANT
—Saraswatee's clever find
and RATNAPRABHA
Supported by
SALVI, SHAKUNTALA, VASANT PEHELWAN.
DELICIOUS MUSIC will delight you——
The Great Avtar Scene!!
OH! SEE and HEAR IT FOR YOURSELF
at
MINERVA
TALKIES
Lamington Road.
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat. Sun. and Holidays.

WATCHES IN MANGO BASKETS

C. I. D. Spread Their Net To Catch Alleged Culprits

Watches in the mango baskets! This was the ruse played by the burglars to baffle the police after having ransacked watches etc., on Thursday night from the shop of Mr. G. M. Naik at Abdul Rehman Street.

The C. I. D. were, however, more than a match for the burglars and Inspector Dyer, of the C. I. D. soon after the complaint of theft was lodged, started investigation and arrested one Abdul Hamid Khan, who was alleged to have been loitering near the shop near the scene of the crime.

On further investigation, he raided a room of a house in Nagpada Street on Friday and there found three mango baskets on the top of which mangoes of good quality were placed.

He however told his constables to open the baskets and found 169 watches concealed therein. Another arrest was subsequently made and further enquiries are in progress.

INQUEST ON NEWSPAPER BOY

Story Of Stabbing Told In Coroner's Court

The story of a stabbing incident that resulted in the death of one Raghunath Chintaman Mayakar, a newspaper-boy, was narrated before the Coroner's court on Saturday at the inquest held over the body of the deceaced.

Evidence showed that the deceased while walking along Bhavani Shanker Road, Dadar, in the company of Dashranath Narsoo and two others, when he was, it is alleged, stabbed on the chest by Sahadev Sakharam Satam with a pen-knife. The motive for the stabbing is not known, but it is alleged that Sahadev stabbed the deceased when a slight altercation occurred between one of Sahadev's companion, Gopal and the deceased. The incident took place on June 27, 1934 Raghunath was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died on July 3.

The assailants have absconded.

The Coroner's jury gave the following verdict: "Deceased was stabbed on the chest by means of a pen-knife by one Sahadeo Sakharam Satam who ought to be prosecuted for murder."

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 21

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 21-7-34 at Colaba Point 0.31"; Fort 0.54"; J. J. Hospital 0.35"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.54"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 36.05; Fort 48.66; J. J. Hospital 41.16; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 41.60

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 33.79; Fort 40.82; J. J. Hospital 39.48

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 15.94; Fort 24.47; J. J. Hospital 20.51; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 20.66

A Nathiagali Gazette notifies that owing to the conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Jalbai an additional police force will be located in village for one year.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Secretary, Gujarat Congress Committee, has proceeded to Bombay to discuss with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel future Congress programme in Gujarat.

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Depressing Performance In U. S. A. Markets

SECURITIES AND GRAINS MEET HEAVY SELLING

Cotton Drops On Fears Of Rain In Texas

OVERBOUGHT SITUATION UNDER CORRECTION PROCESS

Bombay, July 21.

A bad break in New York Cotton prices of about 25 points, a sharp reaction of 2 cents per bushel wheat in Chicago and a decline of three dollars in Securities in Wall Street, were the chief results in American Markets on Friday. So far no rain is reported in the West Belt, but in the absence of any short interest in cotton, these market displayed poor absorbing capacity. This point was often pointed out in these columns and recent liquidation has improved the technical situation.

Twenty-eight million acres under cotton cultivation is an accomplished fact. Cotton Plants in Texas must be now feeling the effect of excessive heat owing to defective sub-soil moisture.

Decline in grain and Securities is a matter of sentiment and mere hopes of rain in Texas can not be sufficient ground for a material break in cotton prices.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on liquidation and disappointing attitude of spinners

GENERAL DEPRESSION

It was a day of depressing effect in American markets and all exchanges were unsettled. There was sympathetic effect in cotton and excessive heat in the West and absence of any relief to Texas crop failed to attract any speculative buying. The market was correcting overbought state otherwise decline in securities and wheat will have no direct effect on the Texas cotton crop. It is a mere matter of sentiment. Excessive heat is injurious to the crop after a prolonged period of drought but the market was not inclined to pay any attention to this fact. It may be due to exaggerated news about drought or perhaps to willingness of spinners to follow the rise, but speculators were of the opinion that it was time to unload cotton and when the speculative support was withdrawn prices declined. It is speculation alone which plays an important part and now the liquidation of long interest is rendering the technical situation healthy.

NO RELIEF TO CROP

In the absence of real relief to Texas crop, it is dangerous to follow the adance. The reported damage might have been discounted but nobody can say with certainty what will be weather conditions during the next fortnight. It is weather which makes for mars the crop and not the daily changing sentiment. There may be good reason in fears of rain Texas but unless the drought is relieved, we think it safe to lean on the constructive side and those who have unloaded will do by replacing in easier markets.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 6 points with October 13.20c on higher Liverpool quotations. There was a marked absence of any buying and prices declined 33 points from the opening level. October reaching 12.87 the low level of the day. Later on there was scattered business and the market closed at a net decline of 27 to 24 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 points at 13.00c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 25 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 25 points at 12.87c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 to 4 points on Friday but lack of confirmation of rains in Texas encouraged support. Later on there was steady rise and October was quoted 6.91. New York opening advices were depressing and within twenty minutes prices declined 7 points, October reaching the low level for the day at 6.84. Local long liquidation and straddle selling with speculative short selling were depressing factors. The market closed at a net decline of 8 to 9 points Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 7.17d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures ring was easy and prices closed at a decline of 8 points. At the close July was quoted 5.36 October 5.30 and January 5.30.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures section was comparatively steady. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 2 points and Spot cotton prices closed 6 points up at 8.66. Uppers were unchanged and spot prices were 8 points up at 7.45d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was some liquidation in near months in the Alexandria market on Friday. Sakels futures closed at a loss of 18 to 5 points while Ashmouni futures declined 2 to 5 points.

WATCHING EVENTS

Messrs. M and B. Stern state: "Depressing outside factors in which the weakness of Wall Street figured prominently caused further liquidation and the uncovering of stop-loss orders. Reports of crop deterioration in the West are somewhat contradictory but the plant must by now be feeling the effects of the long period of drought.

The market appears hesitating with a few local operators selling on the anticipation of rains in Texas.

Up-to- now there are no signs of any relief in the drought areas and we are therefore not inclined to change our opinion and prefer to watch events over the week-end."

ACTIVE SELLING

Messrs. Langley & Co state:— "A bar break in cotton resulting in a drop of 150 cents per bale, a sharp reaction in Chicago wheat causing a loss to two cents per bushel and the withdrawal of support from the stock exchange ending in declines touching three Dollers—These were the high light of the depressing performance of to-days American markets, on which operators appeared to be discouraged and apprehensive.

Active general selling on the cotton market was influenced by newspapers indicating that crop decline in Texas was only slight and that Oklahoma was withstanding the drought fairly well, while the fact that Japan bought on the scaledown had little effect on prices.

Dunbradstreet agency report that business situation through the country is maintaining a surprising steadiness in the face of extraneous influences."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.)	13.20+06
N. Y. October Lowest (1-23 p.m.)	12.87—.27
Liverpool October Highest (3-15 p.m.)	6.91—.01
Liverpool October Lowest (3-35 p.m.)	6.84—.08

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

11-15 a.m.—Liverpool: No pressure.

12-52 p.m.—Between midnight and daylight no precipitation. Excessive heat continues Western and Central Belt. Much warmer Western Belt.

8-51 p.m.—Heavy liquidation also Grains on fears of rain in the West.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market acts rather overbought and needs fresh stimulus to offset profit taking.

Liverpool.—Market unsettled and fluctuating. Market seems to be working for a reaction. Spinners are not disposed to follow the advance. The "short" interest is small, which will rather tell against the market.

Liverpool.—Market steady. Lack of confirmation of rains in Western belt encouraged support despite New York overnight weakness. Disappointing American cables caused sympathetic decline. Market acts as if seven penny level discounts possible crop damage. Market needs new stimulants to carry prices higher. Bearish.

New York.—Crop accounts from Western belt generally unfavourable. Crop accounts from Central Belt and Eastern belt mixed. Wall Street operators nearly liquidated. Market is in healthy condition. Think market a good purchase on a further break.

New York.—Further liquidation catching stop loss selling. Weather unchanged.

New York.—Market appears overbought temporarily, stop orders being reached and support being withdrawn by speculative interests. Crop reports vary. Dry weather detrimental. Expect a temporary decline. Look forward to better prices later in the season.

New York.—Liquidation continues influenced by fear of rains in Texas and weakness in Securities. Do not consider it advisable to follow decline.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

New York.—Liquidation continuing, market affected unfavourably by decline in Securities, Grains, fear of rains South-west Texas; feeling is less confident but think it dangerous to follow the decline.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 20

October 1934	12.87—27
December 1934	13.03—24
January 1935	13.01—26
March 1935	13.12—24
May 1935	13.18—27
Middling Spot	13.00—25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 20.

July 1934	12.75—27
October 1934	12.87—25
December 1934	13.99—25
Middling Spot	12.87—25

NEW YORK.

New York, July 20

New York 10-55 a.m.—

October 1934	13.06
December 1934	13.18
January 1935	13.19

New York Noon Call—

October 1934	12.8[illegible]
December 1934	12.9[illegible]

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, July 20

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/2.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 20.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11.000
Days Exports to Great Britain	7.000
Days Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 20.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
July 1934		6.93—08
August 1934 ..		6.88—07
September 1934 ..		6.86—08
October 1934 ..	6.88	6.84—08
November 1934 ..		6.7[illegible]—05
December 1934 ..		6.79—08
January 1935 ..	6.83	6.78—09
February 1935 ..		6.78—09
March 1935		6.79—08
April 1935		6.78—09
May 1935		6.78—09
June 1935 ..		6.7[illegible]—08
Middling Spot ..		7.17—03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 20.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

July 1934	8.44
October 1934	8.57
November 1934	8.60
December 1934	8.66
January 1935	8.67
March 1935	8.72
May 1935	8.77
F. G. F. Spot..	8.66

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, July 20

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	104-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	130
National Bank of India ..	49-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/[illegible]

LONDON METALS.

London, July 20.

	£
Copper Braziers	42-1/
Yellow Metal	34-3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	13-1/[illegible]
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots. Liverpool F.O.B.	230-1/[illegible]

SEEDS.

London, July 20.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton July/Aug. sellers £10-10 0.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-0-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton. July/Aug. sellers £12-5-0

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont'd c.i.f. per ton. July/Aug. sellers £ 10-7-6

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £9-18 9.

Cottonseed Bombay. (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, July 20.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. July/Aug. nominal 6/3-3/4

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0-3/4.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0-3/4.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 20.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. For. Power Com.	7
American do. 7 per cent. Prefd.	18
Elec. Bond Common	13
Elec. 5 per cent. Prefd.	40
Columbia Gas	10
Radio Corporation	6
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	113
Chesapeake & Ohio	45
Penn R. R.	28
Union Pacific	115
Baltimore and Ohio	20
Erie R. R.	15
Canadian Pacific	13
Great Northern Prefd.	17
Cerro de Pasco	37
Kennecott Copper	20
American Smelting	38
Western Union Telegraph	39
U. S. Steel	37 3/4
International Nickels	25 1/4
City Bank	25 3/4
Amer. Pow & Lt. dol. 6 Prfd.	16
Columbia Gas & Elec. dol 6 Pfd.	76
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	20
American Locomotive Company	22
Continental Oil Company	18
Eaton Mfg. Company	16
Goodyear Tire & Rub. Co.	25
International Tel. & Tel. Cor.	11
Noranda Mines Ltd.	42
St. Regis Paper Company	3
United Light & Power "A"	2
International Harvester	32
Amer. Radiator	13
General Electric	20
Packard Motors	3
Ford Motors "A"	19
Plymouth Oil	11
St. Oil of New Jersey	44
Atlantic Refining	25
Hiram Walker	29
National Distillers	19
Amer. Tobacco "B"	77
Celanese Corptn. of Amer.	23
Du Pont de Nemours	88
General Food	31
National Dairy	18
Sun Life of Canada	390
N. Y. Central	25 1/2
Anaconda Copper	12 1/2
General Motors	30 1/4
Chase National	26 3/4
Socony	15 1/2
Amer. Wat. Works & Elec. 6 per cent. Pfd.	75
Elec. Bond & Share dol. 6 Prfd.	48
Allis Chalmer Mfg. Co.	15
Edward G. Budd Mfg. Company	4
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	3
B. F. Goodrich Company	11
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	3
Montgomery Ward & Co. Inc.	27
Phillips Petroleum Company	16
United Corporation	4
United States Rubber Co	14

Decline due to break in commodities. Car-Loadings for the week down, 51,000.

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 20

Linseed Oil Naked London, per wt. Aug. sellers 21/0

Linseed Oil Naked London. per cwt Sep./Dec. paid and sellers 21/4-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 20.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 7-3/16 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London July 20

Silver—Market featureless.

Spot	20-7/16
Forward	20-9/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London July 20.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent. to 0-7/8 per cent.

Bank Bills months market rate 0-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent

Interests 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 20

C. P. London on :—	
Berlin	12.95-1/2
Amsterdam	7.45-1/4
Brussels	21.02
Madrid	36.90
Milan	58.84
Berne	15.48
Paris	76.55
Prague	121.50
T. London on New York	
Closing rate	5.04-3/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 20.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels July/Aug. sellers 21/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels July/Aug. sellers 24/0

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels July sellers 26/6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 21.

Following a sudden decline of 27 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 225|- for Broach A|M. delivery and declined to Rs. 224|- on local long liquidation. Today being the day of declaration of rights on monthly teji-mandi operations the market was easy. Later on at the decline there was some short covering which rallied prices to Rs. 224|8. The tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 7 points and closed at a ecline of 5 points. The local market was steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.	A.	....	215 12 0
Broach A.	M.	....	225 4 0
Oomra July	....	197 12 0
Oomra D.	J.	.....	198 0 0
Bengal July	....	134 4 0
Bengal D.	J.	.....	144 8 0

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, July 21

100 G G Kesha and Co Banusa 198
212 Viram Ladha Mahu old 31 off
60 Viram Ladha Salu old 186
100 Viram Ladha Chalisgaon 13 off
100 Simplex Mill Nasarabad 141
52 Langli and Co Ranala old 175
40 Langli and Co Pachora old 161
45 Langli and Co Nagar old 159
39 Langli and Co Vambori 159
80 Mitha Nathoo Bhilsa 199 1/2
125 Mitha Bombay Press 156 1/2
300 N Manilal Limbdi 8 off
100 N Manilal Morbi 7 on
33 S Karamshi Bombay Press 180

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 21

Bengal Superfine	152/54
Bengal Fine	144/47
Bengal F G	137/39
Sindh-Punjab Fine	144/47
Sindh-Punjab F G	137/39
Wardha-Hingt	209/212
Nagpur/Savner	209/212
Pundhurna	202/204
Yeotmal	201/03
Arvi	200/02
Ellichpur	199/201
Amraoti-Berar	195/97
Khamgaon	195/97
Mulkapur	193/95
Khandesh	190/92
Jalna/Sailu	187/89
Burwah-Sanavad	199/201
Broach Fine	218/22
Punjab/American	225/30
Punjab American mix	217/20
Cambodia	275/80
Miraj/Sangli	215/20
Compta Good	220/25
Bagalkot	195/200
Kampala	348
Busoga	345
Jinja	341
Manza	337

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 21

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year. Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	253	278,717
Central India	811	221,823
Barsi and Nagar	78	176,829
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1	49,436
Berar	899	453,674
Central Provinces	344	113,031
Total Oomras	2,386	1,293,510
Dholera	2,512	140,216
N W Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	311	58,001
Sind-Punjab	251	180,388
Broach	470	329,718
Compta and Dharwar	220	67,945
Westerns-Northerns	45	46,098
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	34,805
Persian	...	1,767
American	...	26,383
Egyptian and African	976	164,583
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	28
Total	7,171	2,353,101

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 19th July

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	441	368,728
Japan and China	7,173	1,008,592
Coast Ports	150	19,589
Up-country by Rail	...	117,352
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	21,968
Total	7,764	1,536,229

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 21

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U P	140	136	133	128	
Panjab	140	136	133	128	
Rajputana	140	136	133	128	
Oomra No. 3	204	201	199	195	...
C P No. 1	216	213	211	207	...
C. P. No. 2	209	206	204	200	...
Broach No. 2	...	222	219	217	215
Punjab-Ame.	...	229	226	224	222
Surat	...	282	279	276	273
Rajpipla	...	280	277	274	271
Navsari	...	284	281	278	275

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 21

	1933-34	1932-33
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 20-7-34	7675000	8930000
Receipts yesterday 20-7-34	11000	26000
Exports to date 20-7-34	7589000	8378000
Stock at Ports 20-7-34	2465000	3172000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-7-34	1167000	1256000
Stock at Liverpool 20-7-34	980000	805000
Visible Supply 20-7-34	5438000	6690000
Quantity in Sight 20-7-34	12127000	13944000
Quantity out of Sight 20-7-34	13222000	14049000

Weekly Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 19

	Bales
Total Exports 1933-34	1,396,909
Same period 1932-33	1,530,272
Estimated Stock	978,140
Same time last year	852,440

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Heavy Short Covering In Tata Steel Shares

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SHARES STEADY

Bombay, July 21.

There was increased activity to-day in the local Share Bazaar and heavy short covering in Tata Steel Shares forced up prices. As pointed out holders being firm, there was absence of offerings and the market displayed good undertone.

There are various expectations in the bazaar about Government proposals on the Tariff Board report for the protection of the Steel Industry. It is said that the Government intends to give protection for five years but some pressure is brought to extend the period to 7 years. It is also said that there is considerable opposition in the Assembly as regards abolition of duty on British Steel and it is expected that the Bill will be referred to a Committee where more relief may be given to the Indian Steel Industry. These are unfounded rumours and the Government will find no difficulty in carrying out the recommendations of the Tariff Board in toto as they have a preponderating majority in the Assembly.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares advanced Rs. 12 and ordinary shares also gained rupee one. Second Preference shares were higher by rupee one and annas eight. Hydro-Electric shares were steady and closed at a small rise. Burmas were steady. Bellapur shares opened easy but later on improved. Cements were quiet but steady with a better inquiry for Shahabad shares. Mill shares were quiet but steady and fluctuated within a narrow range.

The Share Bazaar will remain open for one hour only on Monday the 23rd July on account of "Ashadi Ekadashi."

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
Bombay, July 21.		
100 Ahm. Advance	275	0
500 Bom. Cotton	80	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	733	2
250 Bradbury	102	8
100 Century	255	0
100 Central India	219	6
100 Colaba	93	2
100 Coorla	90	0
100 Crescent	7	4
2:0 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	325	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	85	0
250 Currim	5	0
1000 Framji Petit		
100 Gokak	142	8
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	110	0
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	53	2
100 Kohinoor	145	10
250 Laxmi	702	3
100 Madhowji	10	4
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1300	0
250 Model	51	0
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	130	0
100 Oosmanshahi	62	[illegible]
100 Phoenix	270	0
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2825	0
50 Simplex	77	8
100 Swadeshi	168	12
100 Swan	40	0
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	758	12
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	98	0
25-50 Central	29	0
500 Imp. F. Paid	1360	0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	340	0
50-100 India	112	4
5 Union	4	14
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	32	10
70 Gwalior	92	0
250 Indian	418	2
10 Katni Def.	1285	0
100 Katni Ord.	346	4
75 Okha	174	6
10 Punjab	21	12
100 Shahabad	359	6
70 United	90	8
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	12	10
15-71 New India	34	0
200 Oriental	3750	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	8
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	144	6
1000 Andhra Valley	1457	8
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bom. Tram	145	5
100 Bom. Suburban	146	14
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	144	11
1000 Tata Power	1111	4
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	371	4
100 Amr. Patty	121	0
100 C. Province	71	0
100 Dhon. Baramati	87	0
100 Gujrat	68	8
100 Mandra Bhon	91	0
100 Pachora Jamner	81	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	89	0
500 Tapty Valley	772	8
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	18	6
30 Tata Steel Def.	295	10
75 Tata Steel Ord.	72	12
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	180	0
50 Belapur Sugar	210	0
250 Bom. Steam	303	2
125 Bom. Burma	453	2
50 Bom. Burma Conty	150	0
8sh. B. B. Petrol	2-15-6	
50 Bom. Telephone	94	8
100 Ind. Bleaching	135	0
100 Ind. Radio Df.	507	3
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	490	0
1000 Port Canning	577	8
15 Scindia	9	10
30 Tata Construction	76	12
25 Tata Oil	19	10
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1317	8
6 p.c Bom. Steam	276	4
7 p.c Bom. Trams	80	8
5 pc. Central India	471	4
7 p.c Katni 1st	125	0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	148	12
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	13	5
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	136	4
7 1|2 p.c. Tata Power	1375	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	171	4
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	145	12
5½ p.c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p.c Vishnu	860	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 21.

Bombay Dyeing	731, 733
Century	253, 255
Central India	217, 219
Colaba	92, 93
Kohinoor	145/10
New Great	130
Simplex	77
Swadeshi	167, 168
Bundi	31/8, 31/12, 31/10
Indian Cement	320, 317, 318
Tata Steel Dfd.	286, 90, 88, 296, 295/10
Tata Steel Ordi	71/8, [illegible], 72/12
Bombay Burma	452, 453
Hydro	144/6, 144/11
Andhra	1451, 56, 1453
Tram	145/5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 21.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/8/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/2

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/4
4 per cent 1934/37 100/1
4 per cent 1943 106/4
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/8
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 110
5 per cent 1935 103/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 110
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105/3

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/8 and improved to Rs 89/8/6 and closed very steady as above.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 21.

T. T. on London.—

Previous closing	1.4 1/8
To-day's opening	1.4 1/8
To-day's closing	1.4 1/8

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 136 at Cross Rate 5.04 5/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J/A. 214/8—Liverpool July 6.86 Rs. 83 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 224/8—Liverpool May 1935 6.71 Rs. 67 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 224/8—New York May 13.18 Rs. 65 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.04 5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 20.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. 96/17-10-1/2

Sharp Rise Of 17 Points In New York Cotton

GOOD TRADE CALLING AND SPECULATIVE BUYING

Quiet Tone In Bullion And Wheat

GOOD ENQUIRY IN ARGENTINE LINSEED

BOMBAY, July 21

On Saturday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates improved slightly and closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

The New York cotton market ruled firm on account of trade calling and speculative buying influenced by unfavourable weather reports and steadier Stock Exchange.

BULLION PRICES A SHADE EASIER

London gold and silver prices were a shade easier.

WHEAT AND OATS QUIET

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled quiet in the absence of any inquiry from home or abroad. Chicago oats and rye also were quiet.

JUTE QUIET BUT RUBBER STEADY

The metal market was closed. Rubber and linseed remained steady. Jute was quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 21

Previous closing	12.87
To-day's opening	12.95
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	13.04
Difference	+.17

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 217-8
April-May	Rs. 227

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 21

Previous closing	6.84
To-day's opening	6.77
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	6.79
Difference	—.05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 21

The market to-day developed a steadier tendency on good trade calling and speculative buying influenced by news of unfavourable weather reports while favourable situation of labour gave further impetus to prices which speedily recovered from yesterday's heavy fall and registered a substantial rise.

Trading in October commenced at 12.95 i.e. 8 points higher than the previous closing. Business was very active on good speculative support influenced by steadier Stock Exchange and unfavourable weather reports which brought the rate up to 13.05 when some week-end liquidation caused a slight setback bringing the price to 13.02 but renewed buying and covering again appeared and October finally closed at 13.04 i.e. 17 points higher.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 21

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.20/13.19) 12.96/12.95
December (13.32/13.31) 13.12/13.10
January (13.36/13.30) 13.15/13.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 21

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American July (6.97) 6.88
American October (6.89) 6.79
Egyptian July (8.46) 8.38
Egyptian October (8.60) 8.51

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 21 10-0 p.m.

The New York cotton futures opened 8 points up. Broach A-M moved between Rs. 225-8 and Rs. 226-12 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 226-12 with the New York closing futures 17 points up.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 21

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 21

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange

General Motors (dol 31 1/8) dol 30 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14) dol 12 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 38 7/8) dol 37 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 84 1/2) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 21

Previous closing	5.04 5/8
To-day's opening	5.04 1/4
To-day's closing	5.04 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 21

Previous closing	5.04 3/16
To-day's opening	5.04 5/8
To-day's closing	5.04 7/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, July 21

To-day's opening	76.53
To-day's closing	76.59
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 21

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.04 5/8 and remained practically steady throughout the session.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.04 7/16

The franc opened at 76.53 and rose to 76.59. Subsequently movements were very small.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.59.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 21

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	20 7/16d.	20 5/16d.
Forward	20 9/16d.	20 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 21

Gold (£6-17-10 1/2) £6-17-9 1/2

BULLION

London, July 21

Influx (£61000) £1000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 7/16d.) 20 5/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-17-10 1/2) £6-17-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 21

3 months (7/8 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.
6 months (1-1/16 to 1-1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 21 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.75 1/4) 5.76 5/8
New York on Bombay (38.00) 37.95
London on Milan (58.84) 58.84

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 21

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 64-1/4 and December at 66-3/4. The market displayed a reactionary sentiment due to disappointing advices from abroad and prices gave way under liquidation and profit-taking.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 21

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.99. Trading was rather quiet to-day in the absence of speculative activity influenced by unfavourable reports from Argentina.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 21

Chicago oats opened steady with September at 45 and December at 45-7/8. There was practically nothing doing owing to the lack of enquiry from home and abroad.

Chicago rye opened steady with September at 74-3/4 but the market showed very little activity in the absence of demand.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 21

Argentine linseed opened steady and improved on good enquiry from outside and local buying influenced by unfavourable reports of rains with September closing at 14.06.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 21

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£230 3/8 buyers £230 1/2 sellers) closed
Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 7/8 sellers) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£32 1/2 to £33) closed.
Glasgow Iron (70) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 1/4) £14 1/8 buyers.
Dundee August (£16 3/4) unquoted
Lightening August (£15 1/2) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/16) 7 3/16 paid and value
Oct-Dec (7 3/8) 7 3/8 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug (£12 1/4) £12 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug (£12) £12 sellers
Linseed La Plata July-Aug (£10 5/8) £10 5/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria July-Aug (£10 3/8) £10 3/8 sellers.

TO RESCUE OF NAKED ASSAM

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

The following articles were received at Jer Mahal:—

	Saris	Pieces
Smt. Sushiladevi Madhavji	40	87
Seth Gordhandas Govindjee	5	14
Seth Bhimjee Kara	4	7
Seth Pragji Chapsey	2	15

Two bundles of 132 saries were sent to Sir P. C. Roy on Saturday.

Ten Punjabi ladies have offered their services for one month for collection of clothing.

Atiya Begum is arranging a big variety show and she and her batch of lady workers are making house to house collections of clothing.

As dhoties and saris are chiefly required, workers are specially requested to make large collections.

London on Shanghai (1-4 1/8) 1-4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 21

Silver opened steady at Rs. 57, 57/1 and 57/2.

Trading was rather quiet with scarcely any important business passing but later there was some slight improvement on some scattered buying but finally prices gave way on liquidation due to unfavourable London cables and closed at Rs. 57, 57/1 and 57/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/3/9, 34/4 and 34/4/6. The market showed very little activity owing to the complete absence of any important developments abroad although subsequently some slight recovery took place on covering purchases and prices closed steady at Rs. 34/4, 34 and 34/4/6.

TREASURY BILLS ALLOTTED A SHADE OVER 3/4 P. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO BORROW ON CHEAP TERMS

Sharp Decline In Cotton And Wheat In Liverpool

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 21

Money market conditions during th eweek have been patchy but Government continues to borrow on cheap terms. Treasury bills were allotted a shade over 3/4 per cent discount.

The chief feature been the action of clearing banks who reduced minimum rates for August and September bills first to 13/16 and then to 3/4 owing to the general weakness of discounts. These rates, however, are still ineffective.

In Commodities to-day, both cotton and wheat declined sharply in sympathy with America.

RAISE PRICE OF SILVER!

And Cotton Industry Will Recover From Present Plight

LONDON, July 21.

A strong plea recommending the avoidance of demands for a fixed ratio of gold to silver, a fixed currency price of silver or a fixed quantity of silver in actual circulation, and demanding the reversal of several policies and acts until an adequate price of silver is reached, are made by the Monetary Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton-spinners.

They support the case for raising the price of silver in order to assist the cotton industry.

It is stated that whenever the cotton industry and world trade recover the price of silver will be high, and the trend of silver on the way to recovery will be upwards. The Committee was fully alive to the fact that the first and foremost consideration is trade recovery, the revival of purchasing power and the absorption of unemployed, the price of silver only being the means or index, but it is contended that the price and trend of silver had been reliable indexes to the condition and prospects of the cotton trade, as well as all the world basic industries.—Reuter's Special.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 21.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Dec.
Selling T T 1/6 Jan.-April.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 May-June
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 July
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July Sept.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Oct. March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267
Bank selling T T 265
Banks buying T T 263
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 571
Banks buying D D 581
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 7/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 100 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.04 1/2 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/8 21st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 21st inst.
Java/London 7.41 1/4 20th inst.
London/Paris 76.53 20th inst.
London/Belgium 21.62 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.48 20th inst.
London/Italy 58.84 20th inst.
London/Berlin 12.95 1/2 20th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 20th inst.
London/New York 5.04 3/16 20th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.45 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-17-10 19th inst. 6-17-10 1/2 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 7/16 19th inst. 20 7/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 9/16 19th inst. 20 7/16 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 46.65 19th inst. 46.70 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 7/8 p.c. 19th inst. 7/8 p.c. 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 1/16 p.c. 19th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Limited Business In Teas

CALCUTTA, July 21

Jute shares opened weak in sympathy with easier Hessian market, but afterwards steadied up to some extent owing to renewed buying orders. Coals were more or less neglected. In teas only limited business took place. Miscellaneous section show no change. Government Securities continued to be steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 89/10; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/7; 4 per cent loan 1943 106/4; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 109/2; 5 per cent 1940/43 110/1; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 110/1.

Bank: Imperial Bank fully paid 1369.

Cotton: Kesoram 4.

Coals: Bengal Giridih 1/12 small odd lot; Nazira 8; West Jamuria 7/8 small odd lot.

Jutes: Belvedere 354 small lot cum div; Craig pref 38; Fort Gloster pref 141; Gourepore ordy 460; Howrah 49/12; Hukumchand pref 111; Kamarhatty 517; National 22/10; Northbrook pref 136; Waverley pref 43.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Potteries 4/14; Triton Insurance 196; Indo Burma Petroleum ord 95 small lot; Titaghur paper defd 7/12 small lot.

Rubber shares: Glenaly 2 point 35 cts; Mentakab point 54 cts; Sungei Bagan 3 point 42-1/2 cts.

Teas: East India 14; Hansqua 11/14.

Debentures: 6 per cent 1916/21/56; Associated Hotels Debs 96 small lot; 6 per cent 1911/28/48; Howrah Amta Light Railway debs 110/8.—A. P.

COCHIN PORT TRAFFIC

Bibby Line Steamers Will Take Passengers To European Countries

COCHIN, July 18.

Two vessels of "City Line" have recently taken passengers at the port of Cochin. The local agents for the line are Messrs. Aspinwall and Co.

It is understood that the Bibby line have decided to ply their vessels as requested by their agents.

It is notified that the Bibby line vessels will take passengers from Cochin on and from the March, 1935, and these steamers will reach Liverpool, passing the ports of Sudan, Egypt, Marseilles, Gibralter, Plymouth and London and the journey from Cochin to London is calculated to be, 22 days.

This new arrangement of Bibby line will certainly be of much convenience for passengers going from South India to Western country. It will be profitable for the steamship company agents also.

It is also understood that 23 passengers up to this time, have booked from Colombo to Western ports by Bibby line vessels, for the month of March 1935 and in this connection, the manager of Messrs. Harrison & Crossfield is in correspondence with their Colombo Branch to get there passengers transferred to Cochin.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bar gold worth Rs. 88,78,849 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended Saturday, July 21.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Mooltan", which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday, carried consignments of gold bearing the following instructions:—

To New York option, London, Rs. 2,63,982; to London option, New York, Paris, or Amsterdam, Rs. 47,03,512; to New York, option London, Amsterdam or Paris, Rs. 10,55,897; to New York via London, Rs. 17,59,045; and to London, Rs. 10,90,413.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs 1,94,19,-47,378.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 21.

The local silver market ruled quiet but steady to-day and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas three only. At the opening Ashad was quoted at Rs. 57|2 and improved to Rs. 57|5 but later on there was some liquidation. Shanghai advices were quiet. The gold market was dull with a limited business.

Ready Silver	....	57	3 0
Ashad delivery	....	57	4 0
Shravan delivery	....	57	5 6
Ready gold	.....	34	4 0
Ashad delivery	....	34	4 0
Shravan delivery	....	34	4 3

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 21.

Broach J/A. Op. 218; Highest 218 3/4; Lowest 217 3/4; Closing 218 1/4.

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 228; Highest 228 3/4; Lowest 227 1/2; Closing 228 1/4.

Oomra July Op. 200; Highest 200 1/2; Lowest 200; Closing 200 1/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 200 1/4; Highest 200 3/4; Lowest 200 1/4; Closing 200 3/4.

Bengal July Op. 133 1/2; Highest 135; Lowest 133 1/2; Closing 135.

Bengal D/J Op. 146; Highest 147 1/4; Lowest 146; Closing 147 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 Rs. 32.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 14

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 19th July	7,762
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,345,930
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,432,309
Decrease	—87,479

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East: Generally fair.

Central: Partly cloudy to unsettled. Scattered thunder showers.

West: Generally fair to partly cloudy.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 21.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26|1; lowest Rs. 25|14|6; closing Rs. 25|15.

Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 26|11|6; highest Rs. 26|12|6; lowest Rs. 26|8|6; closing Rs. 26|9|6.

Cotton seeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 17|12; closing Rs. 17|7.

Groundnut Seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 22|7; closing Rs. 22|9.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 25|3; lowest Rs. 25|2; closing Rs. 25|5.

Congress Candidate For Council Election

Mr. R. G. Soman's Life-Long Services To His Country And Satara District Entitle Him To Fullest Confidence Of Electors

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh alias Bhausaheb Soman, who is contesting the bye-election for the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council from the Satara district, on the Congress ticket, was born in 1876 at Chimangaon—a village in the Koregaon Taluka. He was the only son of his father, who was a village school master. In his childhood Mr. Soman had the chastening experience of poverty and it was not without a good deal of difficulty that he could complete his secondary education. He passed his Entrance examination in 1892. He served thereafter for some time as a teacher in private as well as as Government schools. For a few weeks he had to accept the post of a section-writer in the Sub-Court of Isdampur. But during all this period he was receiving training in Law from Mr. W. G. Chirmule.

Having passed the District Pleader's examination in 1900 he joined the Satara Bar in the same year. This marked a definite stage in the career of Mr. Soman. Since then, he has developed those personal qualities

MR. R. G. SOMAN

that have enthroned him in the hearts of the people of the whole district. The fight that he had to put up during this period of adversity and poverty, has endowed him with the spirit of service and contentment. Never in his life has he been actuated by avaricious ambition.

A FOLLOWER OF TILAK.

Mr. Soman entered the public life long before he joined the bar. In the late nineties he came in touch with the late Lokamanya Tilak when the latter visited Satara from time to time. Born to be a nationalist, Mr. Soman became an ardent follower of the late Lokamanya Tilak. in 1905 Mr. Soman organised Lok. Tilak's Golden Jubilee celebrations. Though he was plodding on in his practice, he had undertaken the editorship of the Indian Anglo-Vernacular weekly paper "Prekshak" started by his senior colleagues Messrs. Phanasalkar and Agashe. In 1905 the "Prekshak" stopped publication and immediately Mr. Soman started his own paper the "Prakash."

While thus Mr. Soman was steadily establishing his position both as a public worker as well as a practising pleader, he reached a critical stage in his life. The Sydenham regime was busy repressing the national activities in the country. The late Lokamanya was prosecuted and jailed for sedition and his followers became an eyesore to Government. Mr. Soman, as an avowed follower of the Lokamanya, was not an exception. At the same time circumstances helped to push him forward in his profession. About the same time Mr. Dadasaheb Karandikar had to go to England and he entrusted his work to Mr. Soman. This gave him an opportunity and served to bring to light the many latent qualities in Mr. Soman as a pleader.

Mr. Soman revived and infused vigour and enthusiasm in the Satara District Association. This District Association has always served as a hand-maid to the Congress institutions in the district.

ELECTED TO COUNCIL

Mr. Soman's influence over the people in the district is undoubted and his position as a leader of the district unchallenged. This is abundantly borne out by the tremendous success with which he topped the poll in the Bombay Council Election in 1923, when he was opposed by Mr. B. V. Jadhav (ex-Minister) and Mr. (now Hon.) D. B. Cooper. His services in the N.C.O. and C. D. movements were amply rewarded by Government by jailing him twice, once in 1930 and again in 1932. Mr. Soman was the general secretary of the reception committee of the Provincial Conference held at Satara in 1914 and in 1925 he was the chairman of the Reception Committee of the Provincial Conference held at Satara under the presidentship of Barrister Ramrao Deshamukh.

The secret of the prestige that Mr. Soman commands and the influence he wields over the people in the district both as a pleader and a leader lies in the many precious qualities of his heart no less than of his brain. In studying his cases he lets no detail, either of fact or law, escape his attention. In dealing with his clients he treats them as if they were his own flesh and blood. He has earned much in the hey-day of his professional career without in the least harassing his clients. At the same time he has been extending his helping hand to various national and charitable activities in the district. Simple in personal habits, tolerant and compromising, alive to the new currents in social and political life of the people, Mr. Soman's personality cannot fail to create an atmosphere of respectful friendliness wherever he goes.

VOTE FOR MR SOMAN

Dewan Of Sachin State Supports Congress Candidature

(From A Correspondent.)

SATARA, July 21.

Mr. Achrekar, a prominent leader of the Non-Brahmin party in the Satara District, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and at present the Dewan of Sachin State, wholeheartedly supports Mr. Soman's candidature and asks his friends and the voters of the ward in the district to support Mr. Soman at the polls.

TWO ASSAMESE YOUTHS JAILED

Judgment In Umednagar Mail Robbery Case

SYLHET, July 21

Judgment was delivered to-day in the Umednagar Mail Robbery Case after 11 days' trial.

The special tribunal convicted the accused Satyaendra Roy and Gopendra Lal Roy under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced them to 6 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The accused Satyendra was further sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment under section (F) Arms Act.

CHASED AND ARRESTED

The prosecution story was that on March 20 last, two postal runners Rash Behari and Tahidulla started with mail bags for Baniachong from Habiganj. When they had proceeded upto Umednagar, they were overpowered at the point of a pistol whereupon the runners left the bags and ran away. Returning to the spot after a while, they found the two accused running with the mail bags on cycles. They gave them a hot chase and arrested Satyenwra from the house of Kamal Charan Roy of Umednagar. The other accused escaped for the time being but subsequently surrendered.—United Press.

LAWYERS SERVED WITH NOTICE

Sensation In Mysore Bar Association

MAYSORE, July 21

Sensation prevails among the members of the legal profession consequent on the issuing of notices by the Mysore High Court on two of the prominent lawyers of this place, one of whom is the long standing President of the Bar Association under the Legal Practitioners Regulation for un-professional conduct and warning them that repetition of such conduct will entail serious notice.

One lawyer is charged with absenting himself from the Court without permission, while the other of unnecessarily interfering with the course of judicial proceedings. A special meeting of the Bar Association has been called to consider the High Court's action.—United Press.

THIYYA-MOPLAH CLASH

13 Seriously Injured

TELLICHERRY, July 21.

Thirteen sustained serious injuries as a result of a clash between the Thiyyas and the Moplas (Mahomedans), at a ferry near Quilandy.—United Press.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 11 1990
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 10 1553
Parsi: Behman 18 1303
Sunrise: 6h 12m
Sunset: 7h 18m
High Water: 8-26 19-21
Low Water: 1-05 14-15

DIVINE SERVICE

Miss Krishnabai Javere will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Balramald" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th instant.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

The first quarterly meeting for the year, of the Mahasabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) at "Palm Mansion," Dadar.

'E' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the 'E' Ward Managing Council will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sjt. S. K. Pupala's place at 6th Kamatipura Street.

LOKMANYA TILAK UTASAO MANDAL

The eleventh annual meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 18 Gopal Hirjeewani Chawl, Chinchpokly.

A LECTURE ON 'QORAN'

Under the auspices of the Qoranic Society, Professor Zahooruddin will deliver lecture on "Qoran in Urdu" in the Anjuman Islam High School ground floor at Bori Bunder from 5 to 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Sunday).

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Somali" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Monday the 23rd instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Alipore" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Monday the 23rd instant.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday July 24 at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Kharshedji J. B. Wadi awill deliver in Gujarati the seventh of his series of lectures on "Existence of Planes and Principles in Nature." The subject will be explained by Charts and Diagrams.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Gange" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

Mr. S. C. Joshi has received the following reply from the Secretary to the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee to his request that the period of the concession ticket may be extended and the return journey should commence from Kuradwadi and not Pandharpur:

"With reference to your letter dated 19th July, 1934, the Agent regrets he is unable to agree to your request."

PROTEST MEETING AT GHATKOPAR

A public meeting will be held at 8 a.m. on Sunday at the Jain Upashrya at Ghatkoper under the presidentship of Mr. Prabhudas Ladhabhai Mody, for the condemnation of animal sacrifice which is carried on in the name of religion at Ellore and Kumbhakonam in Madras Presidency, and to support the bill which is going to be introduced in the Assembly by Raghubir Singh for the protection of milch cattle from going to slaughter Houses.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY FUND.

Mr. L. R. Phadnis, Vice-Chairman of Bombay propaganda work committee of the above mentioned Fund, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations:—Mrs. Maisaheb Abhyankar and some well-wishers, Bassein Rs. 200; Sheth Persharambhai and his friends Rs. Rs. 200; Mrs. Kamalabai Vinze, Bombay Rs. 100; Mr. Gajananarao Mhatre, Bombay Rs. 51; Mr. Shankarbhai Amin Solicitor, Bombay, Rs. 51; Mr. Raosaheb Shewade, Dadar Rs. 51; Mr. Pandurangrao Patil Pleader Shanta Cruz Rs. 50 and Mr. Mukundrao Patil Andheri Rs. 50. Total Rs. 753.

"AMEXCO" Round-The-World-Tour

The American Express Company have arranged a pioneer tour round the world. A group of Parsee ladies and gentlemen are taking advantage of this opportunity and will sail by S.S. "Conte Verde" on Monday, 23rd instant. The tour programme covers countries in the Far East, China, Japan, America and the Continent. The itinerary lasts nearly four months and the party is due back at Bombay on 21st November.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Secrets of the French Police". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4-0 p.m.

REGAL—"Mystery of Mr. X". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Working Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"Broadway to Hollywood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

PATHE—"I am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Fugan-e-Abla". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince"" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.

EDWARD—"The Hurricane Express". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

MAJESTIC—"Krishnarjun Yudhha". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3-30 p.m.

TODAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. Light Music 11-30 a.m. European Programme. Jos Ghisleri and his. Concert Orchestra. 1 p.m. Close Down. 5 p.m. European Programme, The Radio Quartet. 6-30 p.m. Even song Service. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-45 pm. Interval, 8-15 p.m. European Programme. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 9 p.m. Time Signal. Weather and other news. 9-15 p.m. Indian Programme News in Hindi. Bhajan Songs. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. Summary of the week's news.
7-30 p.m. A topical talk.
7-35 p.m. Tunnel, a radio dramatic survey of the growth and completion of a great project, presented on the occasion of the opening of the Mersey Tunnel; July 18.
8-35 p.m. A religious service: relayed from St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington.
9-20 p.m. The Gershom Parkington Quintet.
9-45 p.m. An organ recital from the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House.
10-00 p.m. Over the Mountains by Boat, a talk.
10-15 p.m. Brass band concert.
10-55 p.m. A topical talk.
11-00 to 11-15 Summary of the week's news.

CITY VEHICLES AND RED LIGHTS

The Police Commissioner of Bombay has issued the following:

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's notification No. 5069/151-Impt., dated the 23rd April 1934, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of sections 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, amended as follows the rule affecting lights to be carried by vehicles mentioned in sub-clause (e) of rule 1 of the rules made under the abovementioned clause:—

"In the case of vehicles mentioned in (a).—A lamp showing a white light in front and a red light at the rear shall be affixed to each side of the front portion of the vehicle and such lamps shall be fixed so that the red light is clearly visible from behind. A red glass reflector of a size and type approved by the Commissioner of Police shall also be fixed on the rear axle on the off side of such vehicles so that a red reflected light will be visible to vehicles approaching from behind."

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Executive Council Meets At Congress House To-day

The first meeting of the Executive Council of the Congress Reception Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

AGENDA.

I. Election of the Working Committee of the Reception Committee.
II. Formation of the following Sub-Committee and their Office-bearers:
1. Finance
2. Pandal and Delegates Camp Construction
3. Volunteers
4. Exhibition
5. Reception and Accommodation
6. Publicity
7. Decoration
8. Medical
9. Water, Drainage and Sanitation
10. Electricity
11. Kitchen
12. Music and Recreation
13. Requirements
14. General Purpose.

III. Authorising the Treasurers and the Secretaries to operate upon the Bank accounts.
IV. Fixing the site for Congress, Exhibition etc.
V. Appointing of Auditors.
And any other business that may be permitted by the Chair.

George White's "Scandals" shown at Roxy.

NOT ENGAGED "OFFICIALLY"

Girl Denies Allegations And Complaint Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 20.

Mr. M. K. Jadhav, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Bhiwandi Prant at Thana, dismissed the complaint filed by Pascol Frederick Sebastian Coats (25), of Marol, who charged Reginald Alphonso, of Agashi, under Sections 344, 346 and 366 of the Indian Penal Code.

The complainant alleged that he was engaged to the accused's daughter Martha, but their marriage was put off from time to time on some pretext. It was further alleged that the accused, who had sent away his daughter forcibly, was keeping her in confinement against her will at some secret place. So Pascol sent a notice to his prospective father-in-law, calling upon him to produce the girl and marry her to him. As the accused paid no heed the complainant launched this prosecution.

The preliminary inquiry was held by the Second Class Magistrate of Bassein.

On receipt of the report, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate issued a notice against Pascol, calling upon him to show cause why his complaint should not be dismissed.

The complainant did not know the whereabouts of the girl. He inferred from a letter received recently from her that she was taken away against her will.

The girl, however, in the course of her affidavit, denied the allegations made by the complainant. She stated that she was not "officially" engaged to the complainant and that she was neither forcibly carried away by her father nor confined by her father against her will.

The Court found that the affidavit was voluntary, though defective inasmuch as the girl was not identified in presence of the Magistrate, before whom it was sworn.

SEN GUPTA ANNIVERSARY

Today's Public Meeting At Congress House

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House to celebrate the First death anniversary of Deshapriya Sen Gupta.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Nagindas T. Master, K. M. Munshi, Dr. G. V Deshmukh, Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, Sjts. Ganpatishanker Desai, Amritlal Kalidas and others will speak.

(In case of rain the meeting will be held at the Jinnah Hall).

OLD OFFENDER JAILED

Burgled House Two Days After Release

A sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment was passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday on Fidali Tyebali on a charge of house-breaking. The accused, an old offender, was alleged to have attempted to burgle a house only two days after his release from jail.

The prosecution case was that the complainant Ibrahim Abdul Hussain residing on the third floor of a building in Abdul Rehman Street returned to his house at midnight on July 15. He was surprised to find that the lock of the door had been removed.

Accused Uses Jemmy.

The accused who was inside the room when challenged put up a fight and attacked the complainant with an iron jemmy. He was ultimately overpowered and arrested.

The accused pleaded that ever since he was released from jail he was starving and he was forced to commit theft by desperation.

Sergeant Dugard of the Princess Street police who prosecuted stated that the accused had five previous convictions.

GEORGE WHITE'S "SCANDALS"

At The Roxy

Bigger, better and more magnificent than any of the productions that have annually amazed Broadway's musical playgoers for the past fifteen years, George White's "Scandals," the latest release of the Fox Film studio, opened at the Roxy Theatre yesterday and met with the thundering applause of the vast audience present. Fox has indeed scooped the entertainment world by presenting for the first time, this lavish production of the "Scandals."

The "Scan-Dolls" that dance and sing to melodic song hits, ten in all, in sparkling and elaborate revues that are among the most spectacular ever produced on the talking screen, are the fare that is offered by the film. The fifteen comedy blackouts, with the country's leading comedians participating, are so spicy and humourous that it would be futile to try and describe them here. The beautiful sets employed for the revues, and the intricate and ultra-modern dance routines created by Georgie Hale, are colourful to the utmost.

Throughout this array of comedy, beauty, dancing and songs, runs a romantic tale of interest and genuine suspense. It is the love of two of the principals in the show. A scheming debutante threatens to steer this romance on the rocks and, at the same time, ruin the show. But a clever plain devised by the producer, George White himself, saves both the romance and the show.

Outstanding among the many prominent screen, radio and stage stars that adorn the large cast, are Rudy Valee, Jimmy Durante, Alice Faye, Cliff Edwards, Adrienne Ames, Gregory Ratoff, Dixie Dunbar and Gertrude Michael. All give admirable performances in their allotted roles. It is Alice Faye, said to have been starred after only three days before the cameras, who fairly runs away with the honours.

Produced for Fox by Robert T. Kane, the entire production was conceived, created and staged by George White. Thornton Freeland and Harry Lachman joined in a masterful piece of work with the direction.

COMPROMISE AMONG RIVAL GROUPS

Jubbulpore Congress Workers To Close Up Their Ranks

JUBBULPORE, July 21

A compromise due to the efforts of Charles Mascarenhas Bombay Labour Leader and Mulshanker Bhai has been brought about between the two rival groups of the local Congress.

Both parties now agreed to work unitedly for a common cause.—United Press.

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

Important Conference Of States And Provinces On Monday

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, July 21.

The Conference which is to be held in Bangalore on Monday of the representatives of the Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and the Mysore Governments to discuss the details about the Tungabhadra Project will chiefly concern itself about the location of the Dam.

The Mysore Darbar are interested, as already reported in these columns, in the Lakkavalli Project and they have already communicated to the Madras Government, the details about their proposed project. This reservoir will naturally impound a great quantity of water and thus arrest the flow of water to the Madras Presidency.

The Governments of Madras and Hyderabad are contemplating a project at Hospet and with a view to determine the water rights of the Tungabhadra this Conference has been convened.

Madras will be represented by Sir Archibald Campbell, Revenue Member, Diwan Bahadur Narasimha Iyengar, Chief Engineer and Mr. C. A. Souter, I.C.S.

Mysore will be represented by Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar, Mr. M. G. Rangaiya and Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyer. D. A. Haglida, Superintending Engineer, Belgaum will represent the Bombay Government.

Originally there was an idea to locate the reservoir at Timlapur but subsequently it has been given up.

Important decisions are expected to be taken at the conference.

MOONJE AT SIMLA

Urgent Consultations For Assembly Elections

SIMLA, July 21.

In accordance with a wire from Bhai Parmanand, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, Dr. B. S. Moonje arrived at Simla this afternoon to hold urgent consultation next week regarding the forthcoming Assembly elections, in which some members of the Assembly are likely to participate.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

ALL-INDIA'S SUCCESS IN FINAL

DURBAN, July 21.

In the final test, All-India beat South Africa by two goals to one. Although holding the upper hand in the first half, All-India scored only once, Ghosh in the 26th minute finely centring, and Dutt making no mistake.

The equaliser came in the 29th minute of the second half, Akbar dashing away on the left-wing and beating Bannerjee with a finely angled shot. Three minutes later, Ahmed goaled from a penalty from 45 yards. Closing stages were keenly fought with All-India having an advantage, but they were unable to increase their lead.—Reuter's Special.

HEALTH OF SIR C. JEHANGIR (SNR.)

POONA, July 21.

It appears that Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Senior) contracted a chill a few days ago. The kidneys were affected. At present he is in a comatose condition. His age is 81.—A.P.

PAPER HAWKERS GO ON STRIKE

Manager Of "Sind Observer" Files Complaint

KARACHI, July 19.

A strike organised by the hawkers of a local paper had its sequel when the Manager of the "Sindh Observer" registered a complaint at the City Police Station against two of the strikers.

It is stated that for some time the newsboys were dissatisfied with their commission of 2 pies per paper and asked for an increase to 3 pies as received by them from other papers and suddenly went on strike.

It is further learnt that two peons of the staff of the paper in question, who were sent out to sell the papers were set upon by some of the strikers and some copies of the paper were forcibly taken from them.

The city police after investigation have arrested five hawkers in that connection.—United Press.

MOBBED BY ADMIRER

Scales Wall To Evade Surging Crowd In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The total collections to the Harijan Fund during the first two days of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Calcutta amount to about Rs. 20,000, of which Rs. 17,000 were collected yesterday.

Yesterday's major collection was at Modi Building where Gandhiji was presented by the Gujarati residents of the city with a purse of over Rs. 11,000.

What tremendous crowd assembled wherever the Mahatma goes can be imagined from the fact that while leaving the Modi Buildings such a huge crowd gathered in front of the buildings that it was impossible for Gandhiji to come by the front door. Mahatmaji scaled the wall with the help of some boxes through a side street and got into the car.—United Press.

"NOT ONLY NOT INEVITABLE BUT AVOIDABLE"

Mahatma On Class War

CALCUTT, July 21.

Replying to a question at Chittaranjan Seva Sadan as to whether the Indian National Congress could be relied upon to advance the best interests of the masses in India Gandhiji said:—

"The Congress has progressively been a mass organisation not only since 1920, but since its very inception. It may have allied itself with capitalists or even reactionaries, at some stage of its career, but that has been with a view to exploiting them for the benefit of the masses."

CLASS-WAR.

Answering another question whether class-war was inevitable in India Gandhiji said:—

"Class-war is not only not inevitable but is avoidable if we have understood the Congress message of nonviolence. Those who talked of class-war being inevitable do not understand that message.

"We must trust the capitalists to the measure of their ability to surrender their gains for the benefit of the masses. If you think that the capitalists have not the least nationalist sentiments and feelings, it will be doing injustice to them and disservice to the cause of the masses.

WHAT IS VARNASHRAM?

Continuing Mahatmaji said:—

"Our Eastern tradition can be proud of having found a solution to the eternal conflict of capital and labour. What is our system of "Varnasram"? It is nothing but a means of harmonising the differences between high and low as well as between capital and labour.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR CAWNPORE

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Mahatmaji and the party left to-night for Cawnpore by the Punjab Mail. He will halt for one hour at Allahabad.—United Press.

COLLEGE WITH GREAT FUTURE

Observation Of Justice H. V. Divetia

SMTI. NATHIBAI DAMODAR THAKERSEY COLLEGE DAY CELEBRATION

"A unique college with a great future before it," was the opinion expressed by the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divetia at the 4th College Day celebration of the Shrimati Nathibai Damoder Thakersey College for Women at Madhav Baug on Saturday evening.

A programme of music and recitation which lasted for more than four hours, was gone through before a large gathering of friends and sympathisers of the college, which was much appreciated. Mr. H. G. Anjaria, the Principal of the College in requesting Hon. Mr. Justice Divetia to preside said the college was opened in Bombay four years ago with only four students which had now raised to thirty eight this year. The college would have made still better progress but for the rumour that it was to be closed.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Chancellor of the Indian Women's University then said that the college was efficiently and ably managed by the Principal and the staff, who worked with great self sacrifice. He hoped in the course of time it would be a first rate college in India.

The chairman then complimented the college authorities for the excellent results shown by the institution. He urged them not to neglect the physical side of the education of the students as he had observed that girls in competing with boys in passing examination in other colleges had suffered terribly in their health. This, was, he said, a unique college in the whole of India as it was exclusively meant for women and instruction was imparted through the medium of vernacular.

He felt confident that in the course of time it would be a first rate college not only in Bombay but in the whole of India.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

75 Per Cent. Already On Water Front

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.

Over seventy per cent of the strikers resumed work on the water-front. The President of Teamsters' Union describes the vote as a blow to Harry Bridges, the extremist leader, who, he asserts, wants no settlement.—Reuter's Special.

MAKE ROOM AMONG THE SCREEN IMMORTALS!
The great Muni soars to the topmost peaks of stardom in a role entirely different from his resplendent "Scarface"
I AM A FUGITIVE from a Chain Gang
with PAUL MUNI
PATHE
TO-DAY 10 a.m., 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Australia's Huge Score Of 494 For 4

"Real Bradman": Makes 271, Not Out

PONSFORD 181: HITS WKT. AND IS OUT

4th Wicket Partnership Yields 383: Unique Test Record

Batsmen Thoroughly Master England Bowling And Liven Day's Cricket

ENGLAND (1st Innings) *200*
AUSTRALIA (for 4 wkts.) *494*

The fourth Test Match was continued at Leeds on Saturday. Ponsford and Bradman successfully resisted the England attack and at lunch they had carried the score to 168 for 3 wickets.

Resuming after lunch, the batsmen continued to defy England bowling, which they thoroughly mastered and decades after decades mounted up, the score-board telegraphing 329 for three, before the tea interval.

BRADMAN'S SIXER.

After tea, the batsmen scored mainly in boundaries. Eventually at 427, Ponsford hit the wicket in trying to play back Verity. His partnership with Bradman lasted 335 minutes, and he himself was batting for 385 minutes for his 181, which included 19 hits to the boundary.

Ponsford had shown wonderful steadiness and had excelled in off-driving and shots to leg.

Joined by McCabe Bradman sent up 450 in 400 minutes, with a glorious pull for a six against Verity, the first sixer of the match.

When the stumps were drawn for the day the Visitors had knocked up 494 for 4, Bradman making 271 not-out, and McCabe 18 not-out.

Twenty-six thousand spectators were present when the second day's play in the Fourth Test Match of the present series between England and Australia was commenced in bright sunshine with cool breeze blowing.

Ponsford-resumed the Australian first innings with Bradman to the bowling of Bowes and Mitchell. Bradman made a brilliant start driving to the straight boundary both the remaining deliveries of Bowes. Each of the batsmen hit Mitchell for singles behind the wicket to send up the first 50 of the innings in as many minutes.

THE REAL BRADMAN

Bradman hit Bowes to cover-boundary and then executed a delightful turn to square-leg for two. This was real Bradman. Ponsford however played safe cricket. Verity relieved Mitchell at 72.

Those who did not see Bradman play the ball hard down before Wyatt caught it, yelled with delight, but it was premature. Bowes was now bowling good length ones and had Verity at silly-mid on for Bradman. Several maiden overs were bowled at this stage and Bradman twice played with the inside edge of his bat. Verity tied up one end, his third fourth and fifth overs being maidens.

BRADMAN RETALIATES

All-Yorkshire attack effectively checked the Australians exuberance and only nine runs were scored in the last half hour. Bradman was at one time 17 minutes without scoring. Verity kept immaculate length and sent down successive maidens. Bradman was struck on the back by a bumper from Bowes but it was a mere touch. Bradman followed this up with a wild swipe to Bowes and the ball narrowly went over the stumps. He soon had his retaliation, however, when he grandly hooked Bowes to the boundary. The score at this stage was Ponsford (not out) 39, Bradman (not out) 33, the total being 89 for 3.

101 IN TWO HOURS

There was a sudden roar when Verity held return from Ponsford with his left hand well down. The batsman walked away from the wicket, but Ponsford was not out and knew it was a bump ball—it was only a bit of byplay.

At length Ponsford scored a single off Verity to deep midoff; then, encouraged, Ponsford late cut him to the boundary and then to a fineleg boundary sending up 101 as a result of two hours play. Another boundary to fine-leg gave Ponsford his 52 in 121 minutes for which he received an ovation. The game was at this stage held up for drinks, the score being Ponsford (not out) 54 Bradman (not out) 43 total for three wickets 116 for 3.

Ponsford's fifty included six hits to the boundary. Bradman was not far behind. With a couple of glorious off-drives off Hammond, he reached his own 50 after having been at the wicket for 90 minutes. This score of his included eight hits to the boundary.

Then Hammond missed Ponsford's wicket so narrowly that both Hammond and Ames throw up their hands in sheer disgust. Ponsford was then 54.

Wyatt now placed the attack in the charge of Hopwood and Verity, the score being Ponsford (not out) 58 Bradman (not out) 64, the total 141 for 3 wickets.

Fall of three Australian wickets within five minutes of the close yesterday had given the Test match a piquant flavour and the position was full of possibilities. Half an hour before the gates were opened at Leeds, this morning, queues were a mile long and at the start the attendance numbered 26,000. Although it rained in other parts of England, there was no rain at Leeds, and the pitch was dry.

Bradman who came out with Ponsford started brilliantly driving to the straight boundary, both remaining the deliveries of Bowes (who had stopped at the fall of Woodfull's wicket yesterday).

Ponsford, who made 181 in a dashing style and together with Bradman established the unique Test record of any wicket—383 runs.

Bradman continued to play with considerable freedom and scored much faster than Ponsford. The latter got his 50 in 121 minutes and Bradman his in 90. Verity was maintaining perfect length, and in one spell he sent down seven consecutive maiden overs, nine runs being scored in half an hour.

MINOR "INCIDENTS"

Ponsford's 50 included six fours and Bradman's eight. When Ponsford was 54 Hammond missed his stump very narrowly and Bradman in hitting out against Mitchell missed a ball and lost his balance but his foot was just within the crease. Except for these incidents, neither Ponsford nor Bradman gave any indication of getting out. A short while before lunch Bowes returned to attack but was ineffective.

Eventually Mitchell relieved Verity. The latter at this stage had an analysis of 13/7/20/0. Bradman hit out against Mitchell, missed a ball and lost his balance. Fortunately he had his foot behind the crease. The batsmen were worried by Hopwood's spin, but were very steady. Hopwood, however, spelt a lot of trouble.

"The Real Bradman": Hero of Saturday's game in Test match, who knocked up 271 and remained unbeaten

PONSFORD'S LIVELY GAME

Ponsford now became more lively and pulled to the boundary two over-pitched balls from Mitchell. The latter was not so accurate as in his earlier spells. Bradman swept him to the square-leg boundary. Bowes returned, vice Mitchell amid cheers at 152, but was uneffective.

When the game was resumed the crowd has increased to 37,000. Hundreds could not see the game and many were perched on the roofs of houses, on the top of stands and on branches of trees overhanging the ground. Gates were closed and thousands waiting outside could only try to interpret whether the roars which frequently punctuated play meant a wicket had fallen or otherwise. Bowes and Mitchell were in charge of the attack at the restart.

RAPID SCORING BY BRADMAN

Bradman scored nine runs in Mitchell's first over, including a neat turn to the leg boundary. He was scoring faster than Ponsford, and when a boundary enabled Australia to pass England's total Bradman was 98 and Ponsford 85, and the score, 203 for three.

DOUBLE CHANGE INEFFECTIVE

Wyatt made a double change at 186, entrusting the attack to two left-handers Verity and Hopwood. Both maintained difficult length and the batsmen found it by no means easy to get them away. They, however, took no risks and waited for an occasional one.

At this stage the ground record was broken the attendance numbering fully 38,000. Bradman who was now approaching his century hit Verity to the on-boundary and then a leg-bye levelled the scores. Australia had now been batting for 225 minutes.

BRADMAN RECEIVES OVATION

At 201 Wyatt took the new ball entrusting it to Bowes and Hammond. The former sent down a maiden over to Bradman. In the next over, however, Bradman got three singles, the last to square-leg, and hoisted his individual century after having been at the wicket for 195 minutes. Bradman who had 14 fours in this score received tremendous ovation.

TEA SCORE

The following was the tea score: Ponsford not out 137 and Bradman not out 169, with extras 8 the total for three wickets was 329.

4TH WICKET RECORD

Ponsford and Bradman who have so far added 290 runs between have established a new record for the fourth wicket partnership in England-Australia tests, beating 243 put on by Bradman and Jackson in 1930.

BRADMAN'S 8TH CENTURY IN TEST

This is Bradman's eighth Test century against England. After nearly losing his wicket by playing on to Bowes when he was 99, Ponsford with a couple off Bowes, reached three figures. He had then been batting for 255 minutes and had reached the boundary 11 times.

Two hundred of the partnership was reached in 210 minutes. At 238, Hopwood relieved Hammond, but Bowes continued at the other end. Ponsford now loosened up, and drove Bowes to the straight and the off boundaries in quick succession, scoring 13 runs in one over from the fast bowler.

When 251 was signalled Australia had been batting for 265 minutes. (107 and 122 both not out).

BOWLING THOROUGHLY MASTERED

The batsmen had now thoroughly mastered bowling, and though the scoring was slow, they did not look like getting out. Fielding, however, continued keen. Wyatt was often applauded for brilliantly stopping hard shots on the offside, and also Mitchell. Ponsford next drove Hopwood and Leyland to the boundary in successive overs and established a new fourth-wicket test record, beating the 243-record established by Bradman and Jackson in 1930.

The third century was hoisted after 310 minutes' play. Bradman late-cutting and driving finely then brought his 150 on the board when he had been batting for 255 minutes.

Verity returned at 307, but was unable to break the partnership. Ames wicket-keeping reached reached high standard, and so far he has not conceded a single bye. Fielding generally reached high class.

UNIQUE RECORD

Verity and Mitchell opened bowling on resumption. Batsmen played confidently and scored all round the wicket. Three hundred of the partnership was reached in 280 minutes, and 351 of the innings in 340 minutes. The batsmen were now batting as though they could do nothing wrong, and were scoring mainly in boundaries.

When the score had reached 363, the pair had beaten the test record for any partnership in the England-Australia and England-South Africa tests, the previous best having been 323 scored by Hobbs and Rhodes at Melbourne for the first wicket in 1911/12 tests. The score at 5-30 p.m. was Ponsford not out 153, Bradman not out 190 making a total of 366 for three.

When he was 155 Ponsford was missed by Wyatt, who failed to hold a left-handed chance at silly mid-off off Verity. Bradman hitting nine runs in one over from Hammond brought his 200 on the board when he had been batting for 300 minutes. Soon afterwards 400 of the innings was signalled, this total having occupied Australia 370 minutes. Ponsford 162 Bradman 215 both not out.

PONSFORD OUT

Eventually Ponsford was out in playing back to Verity. He was at the wicket, altogether for 385 minutes for his 181, which included 19 hits to the boundary. His partnership with Bradman which realised 388 runs lasted 335 minutes. Ponsford had shown wonderful steadiness, and had excelled in off-driving and shots to leg.

Bradman now scored very fast. With a glorious pull he hit Verity out of the boundary, the first sixer of the match, thus bringing 450 on the board in 400 minutes.

BATTING FOR SIX HOURS

Bradman showed complete mastery over attack. When he reached his 250 he had been batting for six hours. Then he pulled Hopwood for another sixer. Of the 67 runs added after Ponsford's departure Bradman scored 48 and McCabe 18.

Scores:

ENGLAND (1st Innings)	200
AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)	
Brown b Bowes	15
Ponsford hit wicket b Verity	181
Oldfield c Ames b Bowes	0
Woodfull b Bowes	0
Bradman (not out)	271
McCabe (not out)	13
Extras	9
Total (for 4 wkts.)	494

Fall of Wickets:—37/1; 39/2; 39/3; 427/4.

WIMBLEDON DAVIS CUP FINAL

Crawford Beats Shields

LONDON, July 21.

At Wimbledon, in the inter-zone final of the Davis Cup, Crawford (Australia) beat Shields (America), 6|1, 6|1, 12|10.—Reuter's Special.

McGRATH BEATS WOOD

LONDON, July 21.

At Wimbledon, McGrath (Australia) beat Wood (America) 7/5, 6/4, 1/6, 9/7.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7)

in trying a case in which 124 persons are involved, and I knew that much time would be wasted.

LACK OF DISCRETION.

"I expected that the Police would exercise their discretion and release at least, some of the accused against whom there was no case. Mr. Mankar says, the Police did not want to release any of the accused in view of the allegations made against the Police. I do not think that if the Police had really exercised their discretion, any allegations could have been made. If allegations are made against the Police, as long as they are not substantiated the Police have nothing to fear. The result is that the case has gone on for so many days and the accused are inconvenienced. The work of the Court has also been disorganised to some extent. I do not think that the Police are entirely to blame for this.

"The accused also are in a great measure to blame because they asked questions which were not relevant. Being laymen I did not like to stop them. In my opinion the whole trial should not have occupied more than two or three hours.

HORNIMAN THANKS COURT.

Before the Magistrate rose, Mr. Horniman expressed gratitude on behalf of himself and all the accused for the courtesy and consideration showed by the Magistrate during the proceedings.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST ANY OF THE ACCUSED

(Continued from page 1.)

500 from Mr. Horniman and Rs. 250 from his Secretary.

Mr. Mankar said that as regards rough-handling there was only Mr. Horniman's word for it. It was in evidence that there was a great rush at the time of the raid. The court had also to consider that 123 persons were arrested and it was the duty of the police officers to see that none of them ran away.

The Magistrate: Is there anything to show that Mr. Horniman offered resistance?

"NO REASON TO ROUGH-HANDLE"

Mr. Mankar said that there was no reason why police officer should have gone out of his way to roughly handle Mr. Horniman.

The Magistrate then referred Mr. Mankar to the fact that Mr. Horniman had been singled out for exceptionally heavy bail for an ordinary offence of being found in a place where gambling is alleged to have been going on and for an ordinary offence, while Rs. 4 or 5 were generally demanded as bail. At the most Rs. 50 were demanded from keeper of a gaming house. "Here is Mr. Horniman who is well-known to be a journalist and he is taken to the Police Station and asked to deposit Rs. 500"

Mr. Mankar said that a larger sum was demanded from him because the police thought that he was held in high esteem in public life and that Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 would not matter much to Mr. Horniman. (Laughter).

"RESPECT FOR MR. HORNIMAN"

The Magistrate: Do you mean to say that the police wanted show in what respect he was held in by them? (Laughter)

Mr. Horniman wanted to know whether Mr. Mankar made the statement on instructions or on his own responsibility.

Mr. Mankar said he had no instructions in the matter.

Judgment

The Magistrate in his judgment said: "In this case the facts are not in dispute. It seems that the Police received information that gambling was going on in Old Sutta Gully. Thereupon one of the officers took the informant to the Deputy Commissioner of Police and there he was questioned on oath and a warrant was issued by the Deputy Commissioner. As the place to be raided was a lane the Police took greater precautions to see that all the men who were there were arrested, and therefore mustered a strong force and posted officers at strategic points. Just past 9-30 p.m. or some time afterwards a raid was made and, the police allege, everyone who was found within the cordon namely, point A to point B, were arrested. The people were searched in the presence of a punch and things found on them were recorded in the Panchnama. They were then charged before me under the Gaming Act for being found in a common gaming place for the purpose of gaming.

NOT INFORMED OF CHARGE

"The first point raised by some of the accused was that the police officers did not convey to them the purport of the warrant or why they were arrested. Nor was the warrant shown to them. The Deputy Inspector (Mr. Karnik) says that the warrant was with him, and that he showed it to those who asked to see it. But it is certain that the people were not informed before the arrests as to why they were arrested. Nor were they made aware of the substance of the warrant.

"Though the arrests may not be proper, I do not think it affects the question as to the guilt or otherwise of the accused. Because it has been held that even though an arrest is illegal, if the arrested persons are placed or are present in a court of law and the offence with which they are charged is proved, the court can go into the question of guilt and deal with the case accordingly.

"It may be that the arrest is illegal and some of the people would have been justified in resisting arrest. But that is not the question before me. All the accused are here. I have only to see whether they are guilty of the charge or not.

WORDING OF WARRANT.

"Then it is urged that the warrant is worded very vaguely, and that it applies to a public street and that therefore it is not legal. As regards that I must say that I have not given an opportunity to the accused or counsel to discuss it, but 'prima facie,' I think that the warrant is legal for the reasons laid down by their Lordships in the case of Jabberbull v. Mangaldas. It appears from that decision that the fact that it is a public street makes no difference. In that case the accused were arrested on a warrant which applied to house No. 162 ground floor, and in the occupation of a certain person and a portion of the lane in front of the said house. There the question was whether "the portion of the lane," which is a public street could be construed as a common gaming house.

MEANING OF "PLACE"

"Their Lordships state that it is contended that the open space in front of house No. 162 was a portion of the public street to which anybody had a right of excess and anybody might be standing in the public place without having the intention of gambling and therefore "place" must be construed to be a covered place in the same sense as a house or a room. Their Lordships did not think that the argument was sound and held that the term "place" did not necessarily mean a covered place.

"In the case of Emperor vs. Thavermull it has been held that the word "place" is a wide term and only means a "localisation" which can be used. In the present case the place connoted in the warrant is Old Sutta Gully, and it is the case of some of the accused and it is also in the evidence of the Police officers that this place is used for the purpose of carrying on Sutta betting. I believe, in the course of cross-examination some of the accused put questions to witnesses from which it was to be inferred that gambling was carried on every day under the very nose of the police, so to say. This place is therefore sufficiently "localised" as a place where bets were being given and taken. I am bound to follow the decision of the High Court and I hold that the warrant is legal.

PRESUMPTION

"The question therefore is this the warrant being legal the presumption naturally is that all those who were found there were there for the purpose of gaming. But the section also says "that unless it is made to appear to the contrary." In other words mere presumption is not proof or conclusive evidence that all people who were there, were there for the purpose of gaming and the persons charged have not got to prove in the strict sense of the term by calling evidence that they were there for an honest purpose. If they can make it appear to the court that they were there for a legitimate purpose I think the Court ought to believe it, particularly where a place is a public street, where people have a right to be and to go and where there are various shops, such as sweetmeat shops, hosiery shops, and milk shops.

"One of the witnesses admitted when Mr. Horniman stated that thousands of people were living in the houses. Under the circumstances I think the court is justified in accepting the word of the accused, unless the court has reasons to believe that they are not speaking the truth or there are circumstances which prove to be contrary.

TRIBUTE TO MR. HORNIMAN.

"So far as Mr. Horniman and his secretary are concerned there can be no doubt that they were there for a legitimate purpose. Mr. Horniman is a well-known journalist and he has put in before me several issues of the "Sentinel" which show that he was carrying on a crusade in his paper against Sutta Khel and he went there in connection with the campaign. Not a scrap of document was found on him to show that he was there for the purpose of gaming or for any illegal object. I must therefore acquit them both.

NO REASON TO DISBELIEVE.

"As regards the other accused. I do not see any reason why I should not accept their statements, merely because they happen to be in a humbler sphere of life. No documents at all were found on their persons and probably the reasons given by them for their presence are proper reasons. Therefore I must acquit all those persons on whom no documents are found.

"So far as accused No. 3 is concerned he says that he was arrested outside the police cordon. The police officers say they only made arrests within the two points A and B. At the same time there is no evidence before me to show at what particular place each of the accused was arrested. It must me remembered that this is a public place and not a room where it may be stated that all those who were found inside were arrested. In the case of a room one cannot be misled, but where there is a lane and there are shops on both sides it is not possible to say whether a person was arrested just outside a shop, or just beyond the cordon. Sergeant Hampton admits that there was a scramble and a rush and the statements of the accused that they were pushed into the cordon are very probable.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED

"As to the other accused no doubt the punchnama says that certain documents were found with some of the persons, but on the face of it the punchnama cannot be correct. In one case a book is found on a person, and it contains Urdu characters The person with whom it is found does not know a word of Urdu. As regards the other accused there are three or four incidents of this kind. As to some other slips that were found, the punchnama itself says that some of them were found near the accused and not on their persons. The presumption against them, therefore, goes by the board. In regard to three or four accused, it is stated that the slips were found on their persons, but they deny it. Looking to the confusion and the manner in which the raid was conducted I do not see why I should disbelieve their statements. I must, therefore, acquit all the accused before me.

"ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS."

"Before I conclude, I would like to comment on two facts. Mr. Horniman in his statement has made certain allegations against the Police, particularly against certain police officers. I do not wish to make any comments on that, as I have not allowed Mr. Horniman or other accused to call any evidence. As a matter of fact, I cannot, under the law do so. As it may or may not form the subject-matter of other proceedings, I do not think I will be justified in expressing any opinion on this point.

At the same time, I cannot refrain from referring to the statement of accused No. 101, who says that Havildar Tawde showed a knife in Sheikh Memon Street. I think that is a false statement because the evidence of witnesses shows that he (Tawde) was inside the cordon. It is absurd to suggest that he could have passed the cordon and gone to Sheikh Memon Street. This shows the difficulty and danger of accepting the statements of the accused made against police officers.

POLICE VIOLENCE CRITICISED.

"The only point I wish to comment on is about the conduct of the Police in regard to Mr. Horniman. Mr. Horniman says that he went to the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association. He also stated: "After walking a few yards I was seized violently from behind by three men. There was nothing to show that they were policemen, but I know now that one of them was Sub-Inspector Desai. One grasped my collar at the back and twisted it so violently as to choke me and with the other hand, he held my right arm. I do not see any reason to doubt the statement of Mr. Horniman and I think, it was very wrong of the Police to have exercised any violence. There is nothing before me to show that Mr. Horniman either resisted arrest or was recalcitrant rude or in any manner offensive. I think the treatment meted out to him is absolutely unjustified.

BAIL EPISODE.

"The other point is about the bail amount taken from him. I really fail to see why the Police should have singled him out for the "honour" as Mr. Mankar says, of asking from him Rs. 500 in cash. At least when he was taken to the Police station there was no doubt about his character and calling. Everyone knew that he was a journalist of repute. Everyone knew who he was, and I really cannot fathom either the motive or the reason for making this invidious distinction, which Mr. Mankar calls "honourable" distinction of making him pay Rs. 500 in cash.

"This is a bailable offence and the Police officers were bound to give bail as soon as he was arrested and asked for bail.

HEAVY BAIL DEMAND UNJUSTIFIED.

"Bail is intended only to ensure the attendance of a person in court. No doubt, courts ask for heavy bails when the amount involved is large, and the offence appears to be serious and when the court think that unless a heavy bail is demanded there is every likelihood of the accused absconding. None of these facts appear to be existent in this case, and I really think that there was no justification at all for such a large sum being demanded. I only regret that these people should have been put to so much inconvenience.

"I must say one think. When the Police took remands from time to time, I gave them postponements, even though they were opposed by some of the accused. My object was to give the police ample time to sift the evidence, and decide whether there was a case against all the accused, because I realised the difficulty the Court would experience

(Continued in Col. 4).

Topics By Air Mail

No Labour Secretary For Cabinet?

Party Contemplates Important Change In Constitution

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, July 14.
(By Air Mail).

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Colonial Secretary, is the most handsome man in the Cabinet, says a local correspondent. It was revealed in the House of Commons on Thursday night that his portrait in oils had been presented to him by the people of Mauritius. Major Milner, the Socialist M.P. raised a question of propriety. There is a rule, it appears, that no governor of a colony and no official of the Colonial Office should receive gifts from the people of a colony. Major Milner remarked that Sir Philip's portrait had been accepted by him, although it was presented by the people of Mauritius in recognition of his work at the Ottawa Conference.

IS IT CORRUPT DEAL?

Sir Philip, who had listened with an angry expression, jumped up and said: "After all these months, is Major Milner going to make a personal charge against me that I made a corrupt deal with the people of Mauritius?" Major Milner replied: "I have made no such suggestion, publicly or privately. I made no allegations against him in regard to his personal honour, but I do suggest that he has been a little lacking in discretion and wisdom in accepting his portrait in these circumstances."

TO GO ON HANGING.

The question of this portrait was then dormant for three or four hours until Sir Philip replied to the debate. Then he pulled off his horn-rimmed glasses. He folded them up. He threw them down on the despatch box with a gesture which nearly broke them. "Major Milner thought it desirable to charge me," he said, "not with misconduct, but with some indelicacy, because a colony presented me with my portrait." Looking around the House he added: "I do not wish to say anything in my defence. I am known fairly well in this House (subdued murmurs of "Hear, hear."), and I am content to leave my honour and my reputation in the hands of the House." Sir Philip sat down weightily on the front-bench. And his handsome portrait in oils will go on hanging.

LABOUR PARTY AND CABINET.

Keen controversy will be roused by the decision of the National Executive of the Labour Party to prevent the Party Secretary from accepting Cabinet rank. This involves an important change in the Party constitution. Mr. Arthur Henderson will resign at the end of this year and his successor will be appointed by the annual conference at Southport in October. Before any name is submitted, however, the Executive will ask the Conference to alter the Party constitution in such a way that it will be impossible for Mr. Henderson's successor to sit on the Treasury Bench. The object of this change is to ensure that the new Secretary shall devote his whole time to Party organisation. It is a victory for the trade union side of the movement, which has been extremely critical of the present arrangement for some years. The new rule will not prevent the Secretary from entering Parliament as a back-bencher. This alteration in the constitution will limit the field of selection considerably, as it automatically rules out some of the most likely candidates, such as Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., and Mr. Herbert Morrison, both of whom are the first-rank Parliamentary figures certain of high Cabinet rank in the event of another Labour Government. A name will be submitted to the Conference for approval and the probability is that Mr. J.S. Middleton, the assistant secretary, who has no Parliamentary aspirations will be selected.

TWO SECRETARIES.

In all its history, the Labour Party has had only two secretaries—Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson—and the personal prestige of both while they held the office prohibited the raising of questions which occur naturally in respect of the future. The questions nevertheless arise from experiences in which the party, as a propagandist and policy-making body, has felt itself embarassed by the fact that its principal permanent official was a leading member of the Government of the day. Several incidents are recalled in the lifetime of the War-time Coalition Government, of which Mr. Henderson was a member, and of the two Labour Governments. The executive committee of the party desires to maintain a detachment from Ministerial responsibility which is not consistent with the holding of Ministerial office by its secretary.

HALES AND POLITICS.

The most entertaining political speech heard for a long time was Mr. H.K. Hales's address on Wednesday night to the Empire Crusaders' Club on "The 'Card' in Politics." Mr. Hales, broad-shouldered and amazingly vigorous for his sixty-five years, is, of course, the original "Card" of Arnold Bennett's famous book. He has lived up to the title. Nearly forty years ago, he was fined £3 for furious driving at Congleton. The speed was sixteen miles an hour. Mr. Hales was a school-fellow of Arnold Bennett in Burslam. In those days Bennett's nickname was "Knocker." The name was derived, partly from his Christian name of Enoch and partly from his knock-knees. He had to play outside-left in the football team, because he could not kick with his right foot.

EMPIRE CRUSADER.

According to one source this was Mr. Hales' explanation of his entry into politics. In 1931, he was in India. He sent information to Mr. Winston Churchill, who acknowledged it gratefully. On his return to England, he wrote to Mr. Churchill offering to put his services at Mr. Churchill's disposal. He received the following reply: "Dear Sir,—Mr. Churchill regrets that he is unable to grant the interview which you seek. Unfortunately, his whole time is occupied with public matters of urgent importance." Two days later, Mr. Hales read that Mr. Churchill was entertaining Mr. Charles Chaplin for the week end. In September 1931, he entered the Whips' Office. He was told that there was a candidate for every seat. He sat tight until the Whips produced a may of the constituencies. Three red crosses indicated hopeless seats. One was opposite Hanley, his home town. The Labour majority at the previous election was over 11,000. He offered to fight the seat and pay his own expenses. He did. He was returned with a majority of over 3,000. Mr. Hales is the head of a large export firm. He is an ardent Empire Crusader and regards Empire economic unity as an essential bulwark against the menace of Japanese competition.

SOUTH AFRICAN ATHLETES.

The largest party of athletes ever to represent South Africa arrived at Waterloo Station during the week. They are here for the forthcoming British Empire Games, and with them arrived a party of athletes from Rhodesia, which, for the first time, has become a separate athletics' entity from South Africa. When a South African athletic party arrives in this country, two things are inevitable. They will bring with them ukeleles, sombreros and Sprinbok heads. Of particular interest this time is a Springbok head, which was last brought to England by the original South African Rugby team under the captainy of Paul Roos. Mr. B.C. Sims, for three years Chairman of the South African Amateur Boxing Association, is manager of the party, and he said to me that the Selection Committee had guarded very carefully against including a Native South African. "The colour-bar is very strict in South Africa and no white South African would compete if a coloured man had been included in the team. The Games might have been held in South Africa, if it had not been for the colour bar being so rigid," he said. Thus, according to Mr. Sims, the British Empire Games to take place at the White City, will not be open to all subjects of the British Empire. The colour bar will be rigid—so far as South Africa is concerned.

WOMEN'S TEAM.

The women's team arrived last Monday, and in connection with the arrival of the women folks, Mr. Sims said that he was one of those who supported the resolution that the women's and men's teams should travel to England in separate liners. "The ban was not on moral grounds," he explained. "The fact is," he went on, "that some of the men are not exactly ladies men. If the two teams had travelled together, there would inevitably have been jealousies aboard. For instance, one man might have paid a lot of attention to a girl, putting her deck chair in the shade and arranging cushions for her, and naturally in return he would have had more attention from the women, and that would have led to jealousy!"

WOMEN AND HOME RULE.

When the party of Indian women, who are visiting this country on an educational tour, went to the House of Commons, with Mr. Graham White, M.P., a police man became interested in them, and question an English woman, who was with them, whether these women were Home-Rulers. "What else do you expect them to be?" replied the Englishwoman. "Well, it is this way, Miss: Mr. Churchill is a very clever man, and when he says they must not have Home Rule, I agree with him, ladies or no ladies." In contrast to this, an Indian friend tells me that a taxi-driver took a prominent Indian visitor to an address in Whitehall, and when parting, the driver said: "If you have come for Home-Rule, I wish you luck, and hope you will get what you want. Don't you pay any attention to what that bloke Churchill says?"

BOUQUET FOR LEILA ROW.

Here is a boquet for Miss Leila Row, the Bombay tennis star, from the Sports Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Writing to his paper, the correspondent says, "Miss L. Row is the best Indian woman-player of lawn tennis, for Miss Sandison, who was over in this country a few years ago, is an Anglo-Indian. Miss Row plays in shorts, but on ceremonial occasions she appears in the flowing robes of her own country. A slight girl of nineteen, with such delicate wrist and arm, one wonders she can tackle a racket. She speaks English as an Englishwoman and French equally well, having spent seven years in France. Her game is not particularly distinguished for brilliancy, but she is always steady. Perhaps, it is difficult to appraise her at the moment, for she said she wanted at least two months in which to get used to our light. One should perhaps, say our want of it. Given days of blazing sunshine, Miss Row is happy enough, but a dull day is her undoing. After the fierce sun of India she complained that on a dull day she could only see dimly, and until in England had never played in the rain. It makes one reflect on the difficulties, experienced in playing in these far-off places.

WHERE IS BHALLA?

British Empire Games officials are searching for Mr. P. Bhalla. He is one of the athletic representatives of India in the Games at the White City Stadium on August 4, 6 and 7. The rest of the team are safe in a West-End hotel. Of Mr. Bhalla, who has been studying in the country, there is no trace. Frantic efforts have been made to trace his address. There is no sign of Mr. Bhalla, who is due to represent his country in the 440 and 880. Naranjan Singh, captain of the team, is seen in the London Streets, wearing his hair in a bun on the top of his head.

WELLINGTON

TO-DAY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

GREAT REVIVAL BY PUBLIC DEMAND

BOMBAY WANTED HIM BACK AND HERE HE IS!

EDDIE CANTOR
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IN HIS FOURTH ANNUAL MUSICAL COMEDY

"ROMAN SCANDALS"

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ABSOLUTELY BRAND NEW COPY

Eddie will burst your buttons and the

GORGEOUS GOLDWYN GIRLS
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DANCES—MUSIC—GRANDEUR!
5 — SONG HITS — 5
"KEEP YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL"
"BUILD A LITTLE HOME"
"TAX ON LOVE"
"NO MORE LOVE."

Also Showing:
Silly Symphony in Technicolour
"THE PIED PIPER"
Plans Open.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS DEVELOPS

M. Cheron Deputed To Arrange Meeting Next Week

PARIS, July 20.

The Cabinet has decided that M. Cheron, Minister of Justice and vice-Premier, should go to Tournereuille to report to M. Doumergue, and arrange a Cabinet meeting next week under his presidency.

It is hoped that M. Doumergue's arbitration will avert a Cabinet crisis.

An earlier message stated:—

The political crisis is developing. A meeting of the Radical members of Government, and the executive committee of the Radical party agreed that M. Tardieu's intervention before the Stavisky Committee had a political character.—Reuter.

GERMANY ACCUSED

Italian Journal Says Interference In Austria Must Cease

ROME, July 21.

A stern demand to Germany to cease terrorism in Austria is voiced by Virginio Gayda, the Editor, in presumably an inspired article in his newspaper "Giornale d'Italia", which is the strongest attack on the Hitler Government yet made in Italy.

Gayda says Germany is in the forefront as regards responsibility for "bestial terrorist outrages conducted by German agitators".

The furthest limit of forbearance of Austrian and world opinion has been reached. The campaign is rendering ever more difficult Italo-German relations. —Reuter.

CHIEF OFFICER NOT TO GO?

Karachi Mayor Rules Out Corporators' Requisition

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 21.

With the publication of the final lists yesterday, unseemly controversy between the Chief Officer and the Corporation regarding the election has fortunately come to an end.

It has been decided to hold the general ward elections on August 13 and all other elections are expected to be finished by August 16. The new Corporation is expected to come into being from September next.

Brisk canvassing of voters has already started and it is expected that no ward will go uncontested. The requisition of 38 corporators to dismiss the Chief Officer for various reasons has been ruled out by the Mayor as 'ultra vires' the new Act.

STATION MASTER'S LEGS CHOPPED OFF

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, July 21.

A ghastly tragedy took place at Tandoadam Station Junction, where a Station-master of that place, while on duty had come under the train that was proceeding to Sakrand, and had his legs chopped off.

He grew unconscious forthwith and was removed by the first available train to the Railway Hospital at Kotri. He is named Chandarbhan, and belongs to Punjab.

GRAVE RIOTING IN MINNEAPOLIS

35 Persons Shot During Lorry Drivers' Strike

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21.

Thirty-five persons have been shot in the rioting in connection with the strike of lorrydrivers. 3,400 National Guards have been ordered to the city.

The Governor is considering the establishing of martial law. —Reuter.

VICEROY LEAVES ENGLAND ON AUG. 11

LONDON, July 21.

Lord and Lady Willingdon according to present arrangements will proceed to India by air on August 11.—Reuter.

ECONOMIST'S SON MISSING

SALZBURG, July 20.

Humphrey, son of Mr. Herbert Stanley Jevons at one time Economic Advisor to Indian States is missing in the mountains since Sunday.—Reuter.

WINDFALL FOR EX-VICEROY

Viscount Halifax Leaves Estate Valued At £81,000

LONDON, July 21.

Viscount Halifax who left estate valued at £31,600 unqueathed at all to the present Viscount (formerly Lord Irwin).—Reuter.

PROHIBITION IN C. P.

Govt. Threat To Revise Policy

NAGPUR, July 21.

The Local Government have decided to reconsider the policy of total Prohibition by stages in view of the large number of excise crimes and the fact that during the last 6 years, cases of illicit distillation have risen by more than 150 per cent than last year.

3.207 persons were convicted for illicit distillation, of which 1024 were sentenced to imprisonment.

The Government look upon the problem as serious, not only from the revenue point of view, but also because of the demoralisation, which the habitual contempt for law associated with excise crimes is bound to endanger. —United Press.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Facilities For Labour Voters

(From Our Own Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 18

To enable the labourers to record their votes in connection with the one direct seat which they have been given for the first time under the New Act on the Karachi Corporation, the Chief Officer of the Corporation who is also the returning officer, has given them the facility of keeping the booths open from six in the morning to eight at night.

SCARE IN AUSTRIAN FINANCIAL CIRCLES

Government Abandons Responsibility For Credit Anstalt

VIENNA, July 20.

The Government has abandoned responsibility for the Credit Anstalt.

LATER.

A scare was first caused by the announcement that the Government was abandoning responsibility in the Credit Anstalt, but it appears that the Government's decision is due to the favourable position of the bank.—Reuter.

SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE ENDS

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.

The Union of Waterfront Foremen have voted by 1,338 to 283 to return to work, thus officially ending their strike.—Reuter.

Swedeshimitran Editor For Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY, July 21.

It is now understood that Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor, the "Swadeshamitran" will stand for the Assembly as a candidate from the Tanjore-Trichy constituency.

In connection with the demise of Her Highness the Maharani Regent, the mother of the present Ruler of Mysore, innumerable charities have been made by the palace among all classes of people.

A German Looks At Mosley

HIS FIRST APPEARANCE ON LABOUR PLATFORM

LONDON, July 14.
(By Air Mail.)

The occupation of delving into the past of Mosley provides rich and profitable finds. Here is one, from "Portrait of the Labour Party." by Egon Wertheimer, late correspondent of "Vorwaerts," the newspaper of the German Socialist Party.

Wertheimer attended the famous Albert Hall meeting of the Labour Party, to celebrate the first Labour Government's advent to office in 1924. It was at this auspicious moment that Sir Oswald Mosley had finally made the jump for which he had, characteristically, been carrying on a long advertising campaign. He had long ago discovered that the Tory chiefs were too discouraging to young careerists desiring quick promotion.

The Labour Party's advent to office was the opportunity to seize—the chance for a quick advance. Mosley shoved his way in, while the Labour Party backbenchers cheered, grovelled, and slobbered about the blessing conferred on them by the gift of the brilliant abilities of this pick of the aristocracy. Here is how Wertheimer describes the scene in the Albert Hall.

"Suddenly there was a movement in the crowd and a young man, with the face of the ruling class in Great Britain, but the gait of a Douglas Fairbanks, Thrust himself forward through the throng on the platform, followed by a lady in heavy, costly furs. There stood Sir Oswald Mosley, whose later ascent was to be one of the strangest phenomena of the working class movement of the world, a new recruit to the Socialist movement at his first London meeting. He was introduced to the audience and even at that time, I remember, the song, "For he's a jolly good fellow," greeted the young man from 2,000 throats. Unthinkable that, in Germany a man of barely 28 years, a recruit, a typical aristocrat, a renegade, should have been so greeted by an assembly of workers, or should have let himself be so greeted ..."

"But then came something unexpected, something that, by its spontaneity, shook me, although it was trifling thing and seemed a matter of course to all those around me; from the audience there came calls; they grew more urgent; and suddenly the elegant lady in furs got up from her seat and said a few sympathetic words, which I understood because they were simple and came immediately from the heart. She said that she had never before attended a workers' meeting, and how deeply the warmth of this reception touched her. She said this simply and almost shyly, but yet like one who is accustomed to be acclaimed, and, without stage fright, to open a bazar or a meeting for charitable purposes.

"'Lady Cynthia Mosley,' whispered in my ear one of the armleted stewards, who stood near me, excited, and later, as though thinking that he had not sufficiently impressed me, he added, 'Lord Curzon's daughter.' ....."

CONTROL OVER TEXTILES

People May Have To Pay More Due To German Govt. Decree

BERLIN, July 20.

The Germans will have to pay more for their clothes and textile goods as a result of the new decree subjecting the whole textile industry to the drastic control of the Ministry of Economics.

Supplies of wool, cotton and other raw fibres to German factories will be strictly rationed, and inequalities of distribution will be adjusted and a 36 hour week imposed on a part of the industry to prevent unemployment resulting from the raw material shortages.

Exceptions may be made in the case of production for export. Any erection of new plant or extension of old plant is forbidden. Manufacturers will be allowed to adjust their prices to cover increased working costs or rises in world prices, but it is emphasised that profiteers will be severely dealt.

The Economic Ministry is empowered to impose fines up to 500 marks and close factories.

The Decree has deepened despondency and depressed the textile trade.—Reuter.

DEFRAUDING CUSTOMS

Cigarette Manufacturer Fined 30,000 Sterling

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, July 20.

The ingenious method of defrauding the customs was described in the prosecution when a 28 year-old cigarette manufacturer was fined over 30,000 sterling in the alternative, six months imprisonment.

It was stated that the accused bought tobacco from a London firm for 340 sterling, shipped it to Antwerp out of bond, then arranged to have it smuggled back into England. The scheme involved cutting up tobacco, making cigarettes in a secret factory, then supplying the cut price to the shops selling coupon cigarettes who have been deprived of supplies through big firm combines discontinuing the coupon system.

TEAR GAS USED TO QUELL STRIKERS

SEATTLE, July 21.

Teargas was used in the course of an affray in the docks wherein the strikers attacked non-unionists unloading ships, but were beaten off.

Twenty strikers were severely affected by teargas. Four policemen were injured.—Reuter.

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July Shopping
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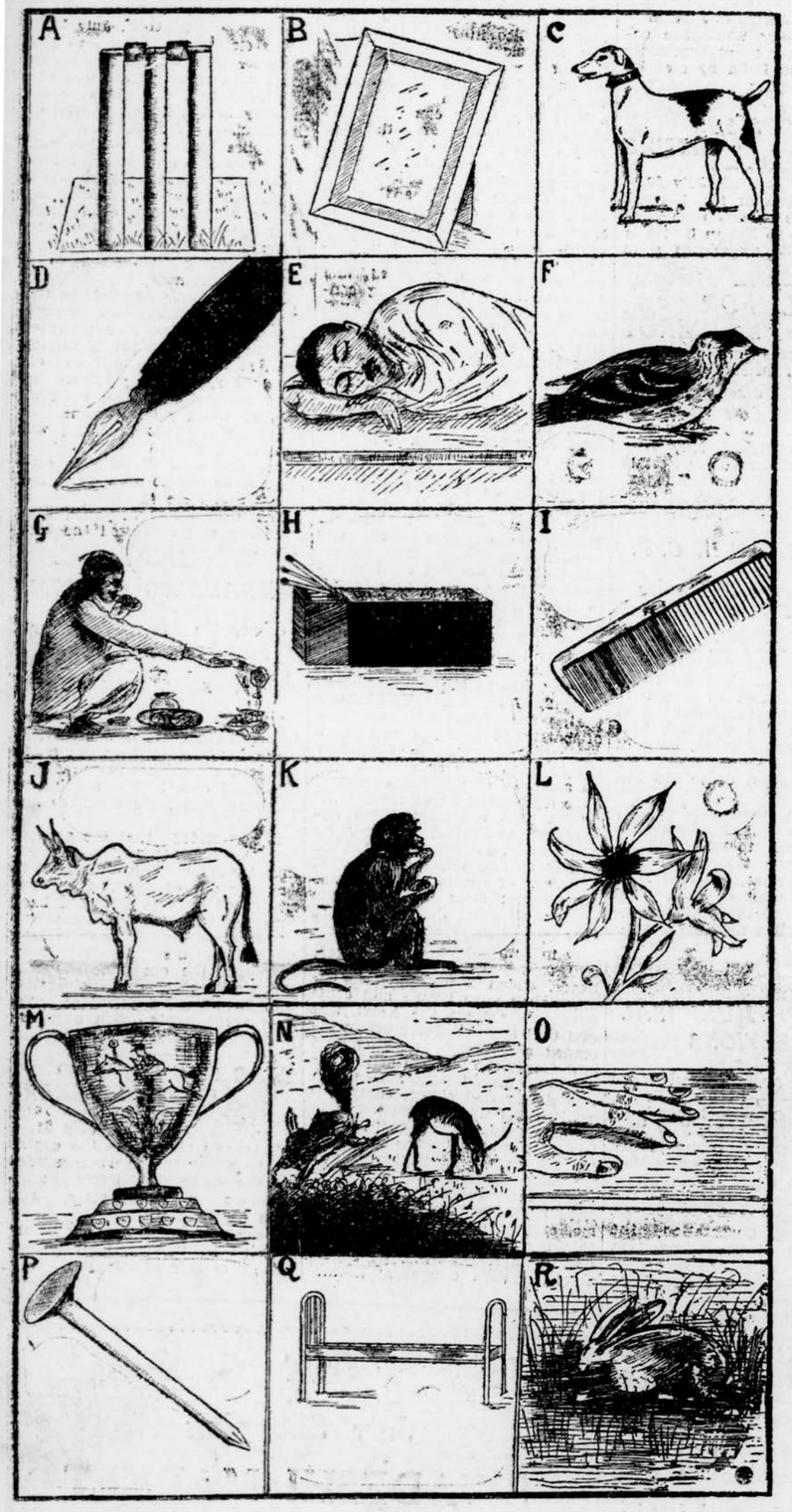
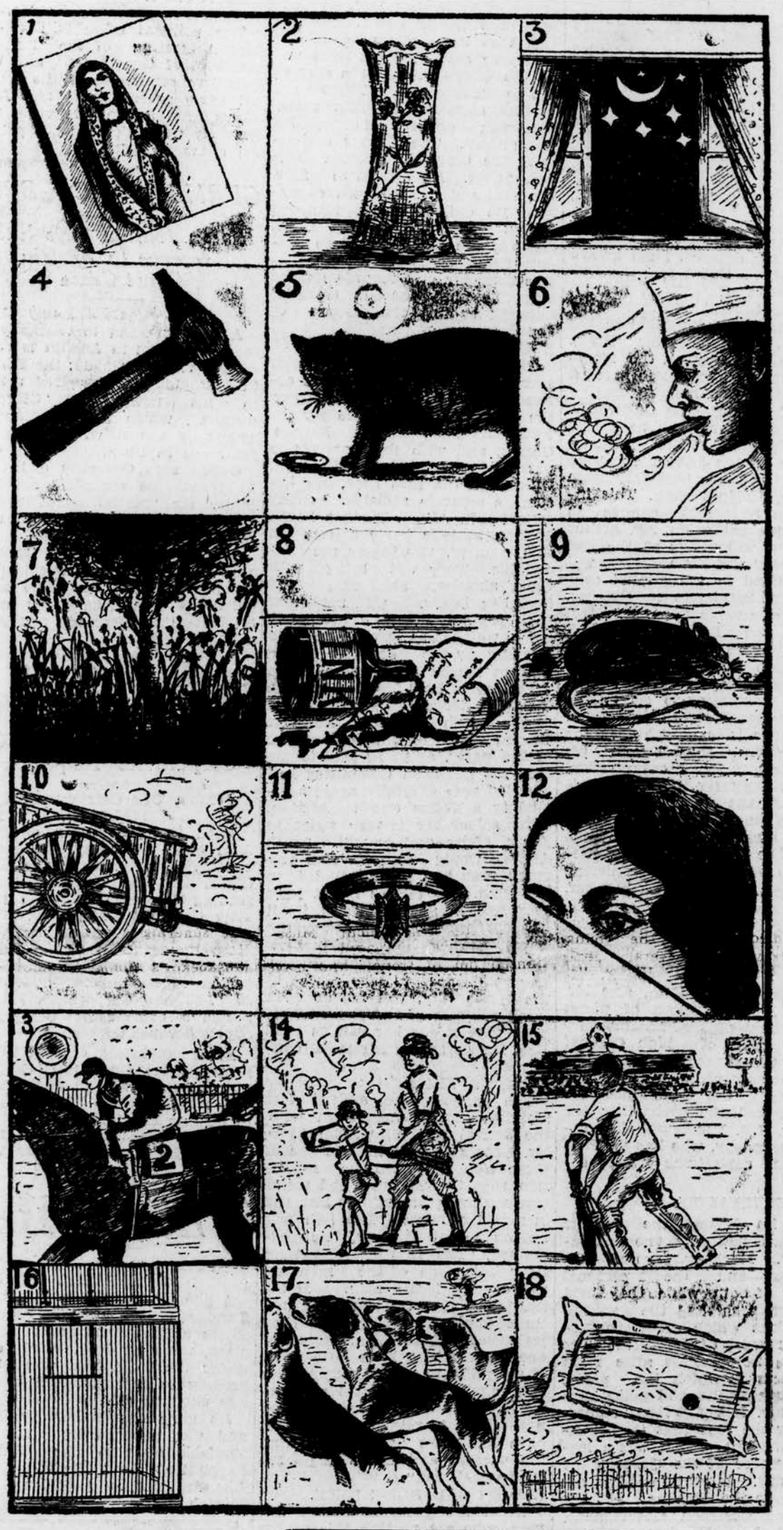
COMBINATION COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES.





Combination Competition is very simple and interesting. Each of the eighteen illustrations on the left has some connection or link with one of the illustrations on the right. For instance PICTURE J on the left (bullock) has a corresponding picture NUMBER 10 (Cart) on the right. You have, therefore, to fill No. 10 against No. J in the Coupon.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right Combination of illustrations, enter only the NUMBER of the picture on the right against the correspondending letter (A, B, C .....) printed in the Coupon. Do not enter the name of the picture in words.

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half anna and one anna stamps—and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered post, must be sent to our office address, Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the competition, stating the number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

6. Local competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7 Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

8. All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 25th July 1934 closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

10. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR." The prizes will be announced on the 2nd August 1934.

CLOSING DATE 25TH JULY 1934

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Illustration (Left)	No. of Illustration (Right)
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	10
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

AHMEDABAD: Its Mind And Face

(Continued from page 12).

dabad throughout their day. They live in "poles," their minds are opening out. In the old days they used to wear cycle cap, the symbol of petit-bourgeoisie, their steppers or black Bhavnagar shoes are double-soled, they walk with one hand catching the dhoti. To-day the time spirit presided over by Hitler is rightly mixing them up with the labourers, and mental and manual workers are coming together.

They are more visible during the day, thousands of Shah's, some of them have small shops on Gandhi Road, they sell electric torches. Some of them have come out of the alleys and have gone in the wide world to Jabuti, to South Africa, to Paris where they sell pearls. They are in the group of students near Ellis Bridge, they are in the shops shaking their feet while talking with their customers with an absent minded air, they are seen walking back to their homes in the city through dust and trucks, and crowds of factory hands and cows and shigrams of Shetias, shuffling along with worried tired looks, with the tired looks of petty clerks, and young fathers with obvious financial worries. They are fond of theatres.

SHAHI BAG

While Shah is walking back home through labyrinths of men and women, inhaling now and again smell of sweet-meats, of fried and warm "bhajya" and "patrel," beyond Delhi Darwaja in Shahi Bag, we see the city in its capitalist aspect where mill-owners and multi-millionaires reside in their bungalows. The money comes from the stream of men and women in the industrial area, and from their own cerebellums. "Merit rides in a motor car"—that may be—very many times the owners of cars and wealth are mere "accidents of an accident," hooting their horns through pallid ranks of men and women, who have contributed to their father's millions.

Shahi Bag has an air of comfort, sanitation and wealth, as all Shahi Bags have. It is the heaven of the burghers of the world. It demands qualities of the purse. It means industry and success and economy. It means hard work, it means capitalism, it also means luck. It has a seamy side. It is the home of the gilded youth. The gilded youth is a universal species. It thrives on inherited moneys and pallid faces, that we see walking in a languid procession, walking through fog and mist, over bleak roads, where the bells of tramways sound harsh.

While the city sleeps and the streets are deserted and the halo of mist is round the lamps and the saints in the "rojas' are asleep, and only a few shops are open, while blazing isles of light reveal coffee drinking men on benches, these "accidents of accidents" in all the cities of the world go through dark streets, blazing a trail of white red light, while lonely figures are waiting for the bus.

MIDNIGHT HOURS.

The great hearts of commercial cities are still except for the mourning bells of clocks on Towers. In Ahmedabad it is the Bhadar Clock set in ancient wall, wall with beehives—modern machinery in ancient setting, a symbol of changing times. Hour after hour are tolled away while men are asleep, dark still hours of warm closed moments in ancient "poles," midnight hours of factories whose magic glass casements look on a city that is asleep, factories which look like piles of light and sound amidst surrounding darkness, Night hours made more dark in tanks under mosques, still hours of the night which are measured by the soft flow of the Sabarmati which flow by the walls —hours which toll over the graves of past kings and queens and their favourite parrots, hours marked by the tired tread of a weary stray horse attached to a shigram under the ominous shadow of the Bhadra's ancient walls; midnight hours of the Ashram on the Sabarmati, whose saint is now wandering in other cities, silent passionless hours of the gentle Tirthankar in quiet underground cells looking on in infinite patience and kindliness and marbled dignity, communing with the city in that silence which is the womb of Truth.

CHICKENS ORDINANCED

They Must Not Cross Road, Rules U. S. Mayor

The annual row is on between chicken-raisers and gardeners. This year Mayor George W. West moreland has taken a hand.

There is an ordinance against peripatetic poultry, and the Mayor, weary of complaints of home gardeners, has warned chicken enthusiasts that it will be enforced. Chickens, in a manner of speaking, must not cross the road.

"If those who violate the chickens-at-large ordinance could hear what others say about them, action of this kind would be unnecessary," the Mayor declared.

SEVEN PRESIDENTS OF THE SOVIET UNION

GHAZANFAR MUSABEKOV

Son Of Simple Mohammedan Peasant Family Of Baku Province, Musabekov Has Risen To Be President Of Transcaucasian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic

(By A. Aziz Azad).

In the national minorities within her boundaries, the old Russian regime had her sharpest enemies. The policy of the Czarist statesmen was to the effect that the natural wealth and political management of Russia be monopolized by a limited number of distinguished people headed byan absolute and despotic Czar. Outside this small circle no one had any rights; particularly did this apply to those of non-Russian origin, wealthy and influential foreigners excepted, of course. The result of such a policy could be nothing but deep-rooted hatred.

The two communities of the national minorities especially oppressed, who were made the target of all the primitive, ugly, despotic habits of the Romanov regime—were the Jews and the Mohammedans.

The Jews, a business community, further advanced culturally and intellectually than their rulers, were looked upon as a real menace to the despotic regime of Czarist Russia. Therefore, to keep them in a state of constant terror, bringing them to weak submission and degradation, oppressive measures without number were directed against them. Pogroms (wholesale massacres of Jews) were conducted at regular intervals. The Jews were compelled to live in the Pale (they were not allowed to live in the important cities of Russia, but crowded into backwoods regions). They were not permitted entrance into the Institutes and Universities except for a very small percentage. Jewesses anxious for education had to go through the most degrading subterfuges to be able to live in the university cities. The usual method was to take the "yellow ticket" (a means whereby prostitutes were kept track of). Only thus could they take up residence in the cities and study.

HUMBLE PARENTAGE

The Mohammedans, particularly those inhabiting the Transcaucasus, suffered no less. The Transcaucasus, whence comes the hero of this story, is populated with a number of national minorities: Mohammedans of Turkish origin, Mohammedans of Persian origin, Mohammedans of Arabian origion, Georgians, Armenians, Osetians, Abkhasians, Chichins, Balkars and others. These national minorities were kept in constant communal wars, so that, weakened as a group, they might facilitate the rule of the despots over them. Engaged in these wars continually, their cultural and political levels were kept at a low standard. Under such circumstances we can understand that of the people of these national minorities there were few who willingly swore fidelity to the Czar of the Romanov dynasty in Russia, called "the prison of nations."

And Ghazanfar Musabekov was one of these millions one of these darkskined "Oriental savages"—as the people of the Transcaucaus were called by their rulers—a tributary into the mighty rivers which ran together to form the great sea of the October Revolution in Russia.

In the village of Perabidil in the Kuba district of the Baku province, was born in 1888 to a simple Mohammedan peasant family, the hero of the Transcaucasian revolution, Musabekov.

The parents of Musabekov, orthodox Mussulmans, had him trained in the Holy Koran early. Then he was put into the village school in Kuba, which he finished with honours. After this he was entered into a high-school in the old Persian city of Baku on the Caspian Sea.

ZEAL FOOR KNOWLEDGE

Musabekov was zealous for knowledge; by 1911 he was graduated from the Gymnasium (high-school) in Baku. But at this time, unfortunately, his father died leaving the young Musabekov with several little sisters to care for. His studies were, of course, cut short. He had more important work: there were his little orphaned sisters to support.

In one year's time Musabekov managed somehow to get his family matters straightened out and his sisters assured of a home and care. He removed himself to Kiev in the Ukraine where he entered the University in 1912.

The parents of Musabekov could not have been exceedingly poor, because he was able to study with more ease than the children of poor people usually could in those days. It is clear, however, that his family was much discontented with the then existing regime, probably because they were Mussulmans.

The Mahammedan is a potential menace to the throne and crown of the Romanovs, and, therefore, he must be kept weak, in a state of backwardness; such was the liet-motif of the Romanov Imperialistic policy. This attitude naturally had its effect on the people concerned, the Mussulmans, treated as they were like political enemies. Musabekov in the beginning was probably influenced by this attitude. The feeling of discontent was rooted in.

While at high-school yet, he had taken great interest in political affairs, and been very active in the political life of the students, mostly Mohammedans. In his last year, the students became especially active in their anti-Czarist activities. They formed themselves into an illegal Nationalist Party with the aim of ridding the people of the Transcaucasus of the Czarist yoke, declaring independence, and setting up self-government in their motherland. With this aim they called, illegally, a Congress of the nationalist students in Baku, but they were betrayed. The police, informed, made a roundup of all the students who had taken an active part in this movement. Musabekov, however, managed to keep himself out of trouble and leave for Kiev in 1912, after having settled his orphan sisters, where he studied and finished medicine.

AS A DOCTOR

Obtaining the right to practice medicine, Musabekov could have settled in one of the big cities of Russia, in anyone of which he would have had no trouble establishing a good practice, for the supply of doctors in Russia did not come up to the demand. But the generous and staunch Nationalist, Musabekov, decided to return to his native village and help his own poor people. He knew that hundreds of poor sick were suffering in the small city of Kuba, unable to have themselves attended to because of lack of money. He went home to serve these poor.

As a doctor, Musabekov always mixed with the masses.

GHAZANFAR MUSABEKOV (President of the Transcaucasian S. F. S. R.)

Their tales of woe affected him deeply. He helped them whenever and however possible: he practised among the poor, and treated his cases without money when he felt they were unable to pay. Thus his popularity among the people developed; now it is deep-seated among those people, making up the bulk of honourable citizens of the Republic.

But not only the physically sick frequently the doctor's house. Those suffering from political inquietude and realizing that the only cure was to group into a powerful party, formed an important section of his "clientelle."

This latter category of patients found it very comfortable in Musabekov's house. How could police differentiate between a man with political worries and one suffering with a headache? Here they were safe. Doctor Musabekov's home became the central stronghold of the revolutionaries, serving as an invaluable shelter to those pursued by the police.

AMONG REVOLUTIONARIES

Once a well-known revolutionary, who was being followed by the police, came to Musabekov's house in Baku to attend a political meeting. The comrades arranged themselves in a circle, simulating a queue waiting turns in the doctor's waiting-room. Soon the police knocked, demanding entrance on some false pretext. But Musabekov was prepared. The police were permitted to enter and then an ingenious act was put on for their benefit. The revolutionary being sought assumed illness and let himself be injected by the doctor in the presence of the police. The scene was masterfully enacted and the police duped. They left without their quarry.

When the sign of safety was given, the waiting comrades gave vent to their uncontrollable mirth. The "sick" revolutionary told Musabekov that he had felt a slight pain while being injected, but now felt as if this very injection had infused him with new energy.

And Musabekov answered: "Yes, I injected you purposely to instil you with courage."

These were times when the World War was shaking the great Russian Empire to its foundations. The revolutionary movement was fast on the way to destroying the century—old despotism of Russia for ever. Revolution soon spread to the furthest corners of Russian territory. The

(Continued on page 13.)

After 1,300 Years

Persia Resumes Diplomatic Relations With China

Diplomatic relations between China and Persia, broken into no less than 1,300 years ago, have now been resumed, writes the United Press correspondent at Peiping.

The resumption of relations shattered thirteen centuries ago was marked by the arrival in Shanghai of Hossein Khan Keyosteven and his assumption of duties as Persian Consul in China.

In the seventh century, A.D., the Sassanian Dynasty fell in Persia and a period of chaos followed. During this period Arabs, Turks and Afghans ruled at different times. Diplomatic representatives of the Persian Empire disappeared from the Courts of the Emperors of Old Cathay.

Sino-Persian relations were formally resumed by an exchange of notes between diplomatic envoys of the countries in Rome in 1929 but the arrival of Hossein Khan Keyosteven marks the first move on the part of either country to supplement the agreement with an envoy.

No diplomatic or consular representative of China has yet been dispatched to Persia.

The Persian envoy to China plans to establish consulates in Shanghai and plans to negotiate a commercial agreement and to cement cultural relations between two of the world's most ancient nations. He has been accompanied to China by his two daughters.

Prior to the break in Sino-Persian diplomatic relations, 1,300 years ago there was considerable contact between the two countries. History records that in the sixth century Persian Ambassadors came to China to pay their respects at the great Court of Tai Tsung, founder of the Tan Dynasty.

Tai Tsung had been a military leader, as General Li Yuan, who mounted the Imperial Throne when the Turks were at the height of their power in Asia. Emperor Tai Tsung sent his conquering hordes to extend the Chinese power and they stretched the borders of old Cathay until they touched the shores of the Caspian Sea and eastern Persia.

The camel trains wended their slow way across Asia, carrying tea and spices and silks. The caravans continued over dreary, desert trails long after diplomatic envoys ceased to be exchanged between China and Persia. But eventually bandits and civil wars brought an end to the lucrative trade which China and Persia now are seeking to reestablish.

Incidentally, Dr. Sven Hedin, famous Swedish explorer, now in in the heart of Central Asia retracing the old silk trail over which the camels used to ploo between Persia and China with their loads of oil, fruits, cotton, silk, spices and tobacco.

NEW YORK RECEIVES STRANGE CARGOES

Not ivory, apes, and peacocks, but things as strange and various are unloaded every day on the wharves of New York, making Americans realize that they depend very definitely for many comforts and luxuries on foreign trade. On just one day last month—the shipping pages of the New York "Journal of Commerce" being authority—these items were imported:

A tortoise and three hundred cases of snails from Casablanca, and ten live green turtles from Costa Rica. From Istanbul 2,000 pounds of tobacco leaves—these for the smokers of Turkish cigarettes. Who are the ultimate consumers of shipments from the same port of pickled sheepskins? Along with all the olive-oil, tomato sauce, and cheese from Italy were forty-three cases manna from Palermo. Geranium-oil arrived from Algiers, and many barrels of canned bitter orange pulp from Valencia, to say nothing of a lively shipment of capers from Barcelona. From Marseilles cuttle-fish-bones and crocodile skins; from London frogs and live reptiles, also, consigned to the Central Hanover Bank, a score of cases of crude juice of the papaw.

From Santo Domingo arrived yautias and ahuyamas. Along with coffee from Cartagena, alligator, lizard, and snake skins.

CASTOPHENE

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NIXAL
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Ice-creams Known To Ancients

America Learns Secret Of Manufacture From England

It is sometimes asserted that ice-cream was included in the menu of a banquet given by Charles I., but real ice-cream was unknown in England in those days, and it must have been some chilled delicacy that was served to the King's guests. The first ice-creams were made at Palermo in 1660 by an ingenious confectioner's apprentice, who, noting that his master's customers were tired of the usual hot-weather cooling drinks, experimented in a casual way by mixing ice and syrup.

The result was pleasing to the taste, and the apprentice next made a wooden box with a double bottom and placed crushed ice in the base and sweetened cream above, the cream being stirred till it was frozen. From Palermo, this clever youth made his way to Paris, where he joined the ranks of the "limonadiers" (sellers of lemonades), and began to make the new confection in his cafe.

ENGLAND'S GIFT TO AMERICA.

From France, the custom of eating ices spread to England, and early colonists carried the secret of manufacture to America, although Americans deny this and say they invented ice-cream on their own account. Whatever may be the truth, it is a fact that per head of population English consumption of ice-cream is not a tenth of that of the United States, where the industry is elaborately organised, and there is besides a large domestic manufacture that has not been developed here. Recent statistics show that 4,000 icecream factories in the United States manufactured in twelve months about 345,000,000 gallons of ice-cream.

The ancient Romans are said to have indulged in the delicacy, and Marco Polo saw milk ices sold in China and Japan six hundred years age. Those who maintain the priority of the English discovery over the Italian point out that Charles I. granted a pension of £20 a year to his chef provided he did not divulge the secret of ice-cream making, but as the chef was an Italian that is a slender ground for the English claim. Wherever the truth may lie, it is easier to accept icecream and be thankful than to wrangle about the precise date or method of its invention. — "Manchester Guardian."

WASTED ENERGY

DIABETES

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Yours faithfully,
K.N. Subba Raya.

A Page About Books And Their Writers

TWO NEW BOOKS ON BIRTH CONTROL

1. UP-TO-DATE HANDBOOK OF PRACTICAL BIRTH CONTROL, by George Ryley Scott, F.Ph.S. (Eng F. Z. S. Published by D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay. 54 pages. Re. 1.

This is a practical book giving a short summary of reliable means of preventing conception for people of "average means". Though it is apparently intended for India, the prices being mentioned in rupees, it is obvious that the author has no experience of practical birth-control work in India, nor probably has Dr. Havelock Ellis, whose opinion is quoted on the title-page. For instance he says on page 24: "The size suitable for the average woman is 70 mm." This is certainly not true of Indian women, where my own experience during the last 12 years shows that this is good deal larger than the average. The author has obviously taken this figure from European text-books. Again he mentions "Contraceptaline" as a useful jelly for use in addition to the rubber cap. My experience shows that Contraceptaline does not keep well in this climate, becoming granular after some time. The figure on page 28 is badly drawn and does not give a correct idea of the Dutch Cap in proper position.

Both condoms and "coitus interruptus" are physiologically wrong, though the author does not seem to think so. He mentions, however, that the latter is unreliable, which is an important point. He calls the female sheath "Capote anglais". The correct French term is "Sapote anglaise" (English cap, as English people say 'French letters'), and it is not confined to 'female sheaths' in French. The author rightly condemns metal cervical caps, but only refers in a foot-note to Stud pessaries, Grafenberg's rings, etc. which should have been more emphatically condemned, as people often see only the convenience and ignore the danger.

Certainly a useful book on the whole, but what is really needed for India is wider propaganda by books in Indian languages. English books can appeal only to an insignificant percentage of the population, not the poorer classes who are much more in need of birth-control. Of course the illiterate masses will have to be reached by other means and unless that can be done, birth-control will not do much good in India, except individually.

2. "SANTATINYAMANA," by Dr. R. A. Rairkar, M.B.B.S., published by the Author, Amral Camp, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4. Pages 160. Re. 1.

Dr Rairkar is the third writer on this subject in Marathi, my own book having appeared in 1923 (not 1925 as the author says), and Prof. Phadke's in 1925, this latter containing several blunders, sufficiently important to mar the book.

The historical part of this book is not very accurate. General agreement has not been reached as to the origin of the word "condom", which the author calls "cundum". It is not true that Margaret Sanger first started birth-control propaganda in America. She started writing about it in 1914, while Dr. Wm. J Robinson commenced propaganda in 1904 in his monthly "Critic & Guide" and must therefore be considered the pioneer of birth-control in America.

Dr. Rairkar, in explaining why he wrote this book, says that Prof. Phadke's book as well as mine deal principally with the practical part of the subject, which is distinctly not true as regards my book, as only 30 pages out of 129 are devoted to the practical side. It is true that the doctor does not seem to have much experience as regards practice, beyond recommending Rendell's pessaries to a few families. He mentions Speton tablets as being more costly than Rendell's, as the former cost Re 1/13 per doz. He does not seem to be aware that I have had tablets of the "Speton" type specially manufactured by a well-known German firm and put them on the market at Re. 1 per doz. The diagram on page 130 is absurd and gives no idea of how the Dutch cap fits. He seems to imagine (page 129) that a cap is a reliable contraceptive by itself, which is dangerous advice. He also follows Dr. Marie Stopes in recommending the Pro-race cap as the best. My own experience does not bear this out and Dr. Stopes stands practically alone in preferring that type. He says (p 129) that a cap may be left in for 3 or 4 days, which I consider bad advice for the majority of women, who have usually some discharge coming out of the womb. He seems to approve of Grafenberg's ring, which is strongly condemned by several authorities, and I think it extremely dangerous.

I must protest strongly against the preposterous suggestion put forward by Dr. Rairkar (p. 95) that birth-control appliances should be sold only to persons producing a medical certificate that they need them. Doctors should certainly be able to say when a woman should "not" have children, but it is ridiculous to suggest that doctors should decide when a woman "should" have them. Under the pretence of professional etiquette or even because it was against their professional interests, many doctors have been backward in giving birth-control advice, or even if they advised a woman not to have any children, they were absurd enough to advise continence as the method for it. It is only now, when other people have done all the spade work and taken all the opprobrium that these oracles step in and claim that they should be the sole arbiters of a woman's right to prevent pregnancy. That doctors are beginning to know anything about birth-control at all is due to their being pestered by patients for information and being ashamed to confess ignorance, not to their own efforts for the relief of suffering humanity. And now they pretend that "they" are to decide whether a woman may stop pregnancy. Even Lord Dawson's bill is not so dangerous as this.

R. D. KARVE.

SOME GUJERATI BOOKS

"NAVI KELVANI," by Harbhai Trivedi.

"New Ideas in Education" are set out in a very persuasive and able manner by Mr. Harbhai. The distinction between teaching and education is brought out in a series of chapters and the teacher and the parent each pointed out his proper province and duty and limitation. The ten chapters into which the book is divided are replete with information and thoughtful observations implemented with concrete instances furnished by the experiences of the author himself, who has established intimate personal contact with his pupils. Compulsory and voluntary education, both have been intelligently discussed.

GRIHAPATINE, BY NANABHAI.

The practical difficulties which face the superintendent of a students' hostel (Grihapati) are discussed by the writer who has got first-hand knowledge of the subject, having grown grey in the service of such Hostels. Numerous such institutions have sprung up in Gujarat and Kathiawad with the spread of education in the course of the last twenty years and it is very necessary that qualified superintendents should look after them but they are full of significance also for those who have got anything to do with building up of the mental structure of the present youth such as his parent or guardian. It is a most useful publication in its own line.

TEACHING OF GRAMMER according to Montessori system (2) TEACHING OF THE ELEMENTS OF MATHEMATICS according to the Montessori system, both books by Somabhai Kishabhai Patel.

As a rule both grammar and mathematics are subjects to which children seldom take kindly and the present methods of teaching them are such that children cannot take to them kindly. Inspired by the Montessori elementary material i.e., the Advanced Montessori Method vol. 2 the writer in the book relating to grammar has put forward certain suggestions, which, if adopted, are sure to lead to happy results. The second book also furnishes material for experiment in the direction of making the teaching of mathematics easy and interesting. He has bestowed an amount of care on the subject. It remains, however, to be seen what encouragement he meets with, the ground being entirely unknown and new out here.

K.

URDU PERIODICALS

"MAARIF" (Azamgarh)—In the issue for June the place of honour is assigned to a lengthy dissertation by Maulana Muhammad Surati on the true nature of the Alam-e-Barzakh (the interval of time betwetn the death of a man and the resurrection) according to the Quran. The learned writer deals with the question in all its aspects and presents the strictly Islamic viewpoint on the subject. The poetry section contains only one poem by Asad Multani in which he takes the Ulemas to task and exhorts them to be up and doing and move with the times. Notes, reviews and other features are as usual well-maintained.

"ZAMANA", (Cawnpore)—In the issue for May, Tirloknath Kohli deals with the part played by Muslim writers of old in the development of Hindi literature and feels optimistic that in spite of the Urdu-Hindi controversy a time will come when the differences between these two languages will totally disappear. Mushir Ahmad Alavi, in another article, appreciatively refers to the services of several Hindu authors and poets rendered to the cause of Urdu literature and rightly declares that Urdu is the common heritage of both the Hindus and the Musalmans. Selections from Japanese literature by Zafar Quraishi will be found entertaining. Another article dealing with Bayan' poetry by Visar Azim clearly brings out his greatness as a poet. In the poetry section poems by Josh, Nashad and Sahar will repay perusal.

"NIGAR", (Lucknow)—Mir Waliuddin writes in the June number a very interesting article on philosophy and its importance and after comparing it with "science" calls upon one and all to study philosophy as it is the truest guide to human beings. "Rajwant" and "Bairag Ka Barog" are readable stories. "Maktubat-e-Niaz" will be found very entertaining. Poems by Hosh, Akhtar and Shaida are really splendid.

"ISMAT", (Delhi)—The June issue opens with a short story by Allama Rashid-ul-Khairi giving a glimpse of the life as was led in Delhi during the pre-mutiny days. "Najumi" by Mehr-un-Nisa is a well-written story. Tilok Chand Mahrum's poem on the sad fate of the widows is very touching. There are several other articles and poems of feminine interest in this issue which are worthy of perusal.

ENGLISH POETRY SOCIETY'S COMPETITION

At the Poetry Society's headquarters in Russell Square a daughter won the prize her father won five years ago, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The prize was a silver challenge cup for verse reading and speaking in foreign languages, and was awarded to Miss Rosalind de Bunsen, daughter of the late Sir Maurice de Bunsen. Most of the competitors chose French, and it was two of these—Mrs. Nicola Speed and Miss Collette Cregan—who were second and third.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Tears of Sorrow, by Umrao Bahadur, Delhi.

Rational Religion, by Basanta Kumar Bose (Chuckervertty Chatterji & Co., Calcutta).

Nicholas Roerich by R. C. Tandan (The Roerich Centre of Art and Culture, Allahabad).

Cruising with James, by Rose Henniker-Heaton (Elkin Mathews and Marrot, London) price 7/6.

The Only Gentleman, by Joan Conquest (T. Werner Laurie, London), price 7/6.

The Half Open Door, by E. Maria Albanesi (Ward Lock, London).

Poison in Kensington, by Charles Kingston (Ward Lock London).

When the Devil Was Well, by W. H. Lane Crauford (Ward Lock, London).

India Land of Regrets, by Charles Sandford (The Fenland Press).

My First Year in England, by Tridandi Swami, London.

Morana Inda (Guj.) by K. J. Shridharani. (Saurashtra Sahitya Mandir, Ranpur).

Pacchisi (Guj.) by Mohammadali Aziz (Bo Ghadi Mouj, Bombay).

Hirdayrang (Guj.) by Harihar Bhatt (Prasthan Office, Ahmedabad), price As. 4/

Buddhiprakasha (Guj.) Ahmedabad.

BOOK NOTES

A biography of the late King Albert of the Belgians is to be written by M. Emile Cammaerts, the Belgian poet and critic. M. Cammaerts settled in England in 1908. He is the first holder of the Professorship of the Belgian Studies and Institutions in the University of London.

* * * *

Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Apple Cart" has just been issued in Braille, in which more than a dozen of his works have already appeared. Others living authors for whose works there is a great demand in Braille are Mr. Warwick Deeping, Mr. P G Wodehouse, Mr. Hugh Walpole. "Sapper," and Miss Ethel M. Dell.

* * * *

£690 was recently paid in London for a series of letters written by Dickens to Sir John Easthope, Editor of the "Morning Chronicle," for whom Dickens was working in 1836.

* * * *

Mr. Andre Maurois is writing a biography of Dickens. An English translation will appear in the autumn.

Sir James Barrie is working on a three-act play for Miss Elizabeth Bergner. This will be his first full-length play since "Mary Rose," which was produced in 1920.

* * * *

Milton's copy of Euripides, which has been presented to the Bodleian Library by Mr. W. W. Vaughan, bears many notes in Milton's handwriting, and was lent to Dr. Johnson as material for his life of the poet.

"NAVRAS"

The June number of "Navras", edited by Mrs. Meherbai Maneckji Daver, contains several articles which are of more than ordinary interest. Sjt. Sorabji M. Desai writes on "In search of Siam Raj", and Mr. B. H. Suntoke on "The Period of Pyramids and the Reign of King Jamshed". Major R. M. Khareghat, I.M.S., writes on "An Abridged History of Persia, for Children." Dr. F. S. Chiniwala in his article traces the causes of the decline in Parsi "character". Khan Saheb M H Dadachanji's article on King Akbar deals with incidents in the history of the time, which will add much to the knowledge of the average reader.

KANDAN, THE PATRIOT

KANDAN, THE PATRIOT (Second Edition) by K. S. Venkataramani, published by the Svetaranya Ashrama, Madras, price Rs. 2.

This novel of New India in the making is a faithful mirror of the glorious chapter of Indian history which began with the freedom struggle initiated by Mahatma Gandhi. The main characters are men of ideas and the best products of western culture, who even while in London could not resist the call of the country and the message of the Mahatma. Kandan throws up a prosperous career in the civic service and takes up to rural reconstruction and wages war on liquor so that the masses may live and prosper.

Rangan who passed the I. C. S. and was appointed Assistant Collector of Tangore is in a dilemma on the eve of his transfer. But Rajeswaribai, the heroine makes it easy for him to decide when she puts the issue in a nutshell thus:

"I have come all the way a thousand miles not to woo and wed and make merry, but to convert you to the larger cause of love of our mother, the cause of our country. You will gain me and your country if you lose the I. C. S. Resign your job and join the Congress ranks and work for the masses. It is a sin for an Indian to toil at the desk in these critical days when the making of a new India is going on before our very eyes under the glorious leadership of the greatest living man in the world."

Rajee, the heroine is not only the eternal feminine, but the flag-bearer of the freedom movement. Every one of the characters breathes the new spirit of patriotism. Padma is a student rebel who threw his books in the river Ooppanar and became the leader of youth demonstrations in the cause of the freedom movement. Kamakshi and Saraswati who would have merely passed off as village beauties help the freedom struggle in their own inimitable way.

The author has built up a beautiful edifice with the rural scenes of the South India as the back-ground. He has skilfully woven the story with a keen sense of the dramatic. Mr. Venkatramani has established literary reputation of a high order both in the West and the East as the author of "Paper Boats" and "Murugan, the Tiller" whose literary merit has been praised by Frederic Harrison and the late George Saintsbury.

The book has been dedicated to "the unknown volunteer in India's fight for freedom."

K. A. C.

Maratha Empire In Constitutional Perspective

Place Of Village Organisation In Shivaji's Time

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

II.

Prof. Sen, reference to whose book on Shivaji's administration has been made earlier, has characterised Shivaji's system of government, after alluding to the 8 ministers he appointed, as one of "military despotism'. He has again referred to it as "benevolent despotism' owing, one imagines, to his bias having been more favourable and certainly less pronounced them that of his categorical colleague, Jadunath Sarkar.

WHAT IS DESPOTISM?

The particular nomenclature employed in describing the character of Shivaji's rule is, of course, not of great importance except in so far as no genuine despotism could exist, from the historians or political-scientists' viewpoint, except perhaps in the case of a dacoit-gangster: and one doubts very much whether even he could be sufficiently despotic depending as he does, on the active collaboration of his colleagues in the gang in the collective idealism and actual pursuit of professional activities. Even when a regime was professedly of a military character, the despotism of the leadership has to be defined in terms of the kind of active or moral support which, in its essential character, forms its very 'raison d'etre.'

THE RAYAT'S ROLE.

No army clique could therefore, exist without the army and a set of definite aims to guide it. The story of military dictatorship since the days of Roman imperialism under which the army-generals could murder and replace the caesars with the aid of the army, has hardly varied in modern times. And in each event of this kind is discernible a group or class-consciousness which asserts itself in the last analysis. All power is sustained and supported by this definite consciousness which is, as we know, behind all military-political turmoils and revolutions of a dynamic character. Shivaji's power was certainly no exception to this rule and it is difficult to understand how it could be described as "despotic' when the entire inspiration and course of his actions were centred round his solicitude for his 'rayat' and when he orders his military leaders, from time to time, "to take the necessary precautions in causing not the least rigour to the 'rayat' (Rajwade, 8-28).

SOCIAL ASPECT OF LAW.

It is necessary, then, in any consideration of the constitutional position under the Shivaji's rule, to visualize the contemporary society in its composition and the whole sociological background furnished by its constitution and social behaviour. Every nation's constitutional character is profoundly affected and shaped by its fundamental, precepts of law and these are usually found to exist in conformity with the social and ethical customs, tradition and culture consistently cherished in that nation. We can thus best arrive at a fairly reliable estimate of the exact character of the socio-legal system operating during those times from the judicial papers that are accessible to us. In this connection, the paper on the subject published by Mr. B. V. Bhat (Maharashtratil Vyavaharnirnaypaddhati, Bharat Itihas Sanshodak Mandal) deserves special mention mainly because even the ordinary reader is afforded an insight, into the subject with the aid of this publication.

VILLAGE ORGANISATION.

The most remarkable feature of the judicial instruments is the impression that the 'got' or village social system received supreme importance. If, as has been assumed, either the Mussalman or Maratha kings were despotic there was nothing to prevent them from making indiscriminate and liberal awards of inams and vatans to whomsoever they fancied as deserving of the favour. On the contrary, all disputes arising out of claims to vatans were referred, in the first instance, to the village arbitration or organised 'panchayat' the procedure followed, too, in the confirmation of Deshmukhi rights even after the royal award was conferred on the parties, proves the supremacy of the village organisation as an efficient and natural form of democracy. The village life in Shivaji's times was essentially agricultural and autonomous, and each village enjoyed a certain integrity, was self-contained and prosperous. This fabric of economic background still survives in certain villages in the Maratha country as so many relics of what was once a smooth-working and extensive social organization.

Child Labour In India

CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA. By Rajani Kanta Das, M. Sc., Ph. D.. Published by International Labour office, Geneva. Price 1s. 6d.

During the last few years much has been done for the restriction and protection of child labour in factories, mines and plantations. The pamphlet under review deals with the extent of child labour in these industries in the British provinces of India, the systems of regulation and the more immediate problems both in these industries and those which are still unregulated. The Royal Comission on Labour in India found that children of 6 and 7 years of age were employed in organised industries, such as plantations and unregulated factories. The total number of children employed in organised industries in India, according to the census of 1921 was 225,172 of whom 136,989 were boys and 88,183 were girls. The corresponding figures for the census of 1931 when available would show whether the number has increased or decreased in the course of a decade. Exact statistics showing the number of children among the plantation workers are not available except in the case of the Assam tea gardens which employ over 60 per cent. of the total number of plantation workers. The percentage of children living on the Assam tea gardens to the total number of workers there in 1877 was 30 which increased to 42 in 1931-1932. However, the number of children actually employed on the tea gardens is not the same as that of those living with their parents on the plantations. The proportion of the actually employed children to the total number of workers decreased from 18 per cent. to 12 per cent. between the 1927-28 and 1931-32. This decline followed the visit of the Royal Commission on Labour in India to Assam in 1929, as a result of which the Commission recommended a minimum age of 10 years for employment on the tea gardens. Also there has been a decline in the number of children employed in factories and its percentage in relation to the total number of workers similarly employed since 1923. The number came down from 74,620 in 1923 to 26,982 in 1931 the decline in percentage being from 5.3 to 1.9. Thus the decline has been both relative and absolute. There has been also a gradual increase in both the minimum and maximum ages of children. Between 1892 and 1921 all persons between the ages of 9 and 12 years were regarded as children, but since 1922 all persons below the age of 12 years have been entirely excluded from employment in factories and only persons between the ages of 12 and 15 years have been enumerated as children. A large majority of children employed are boys, the number of girls being only about one fifth of the total. The number of boys to each girl which was 6.3 in 1892, however, fell to 4.4 in 1931 showing a slightly increasing tendency to employ girls. Most of the children are employed in Bengal, Madras, Assam and Bombay; the jute mills of Bengal and the cotton mills of Madras employ the largest number of boys, while the cotton ginneries of Madras and the tea factories of Assam employ the largest number of girls.

The Royal Commission on Labour in India made several recommendations for the regulation of child labour on plantations but, in the opinion of the Government of India, legislation to give effect to these recommendations is within the competence of the Government of Assam. The latter Government being amenable to the powerful influence of the plantation owners the chances of such legislation are, it is obvious, very remote.

PLEDGIING OF CHILDREN

One of the abuses in connection with the engaging of child labour is the practice of pledging This practice is widespread throughout India and is often resorted to for obtaining child labour for agriculture and domestic service, it also exists in factories such as carpet factories in Amritsar, textile mills in Ahmedabad and "bidi" factories in Madras. The pledging of children has been forbidden by a recent Act, the enforcement of which will bring these abuses to an end. Unregulated factories present a serious problem with regard to the regulation of child labour. In a number of unregulated mines and factories children whose ages vary between 6 and 12 years are employed. Corporal punishment is not a frequent occurrence, but it is still found in small undertakings, such as carpet factories in Amritsar and 'Bidi' factories in many parts of the country. In unregulated factories sanitary conditions are also very bad and they tell upon the health of the children employed there. Most of the mines are insanitary and the workers suffer to an excessive degree from hookworm.

Dr. Das has used all available sources for compiling this book. A few inaccuracies, however, betray the want of first-hand information. Had he known that there are no half-time workers in the mills of Bombay at present he would not have written: "the practice o taking 'dasturi' or bribes, by jobbers or 'sardaris' is another abuse in connection with engagement which affects children, especially in Bombay"; nor would he have mentioned the name of the "Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha," which is now a defunct body, as one of the institutions which are carrying on welfare activities for the workers. These inaccuracies, however, do not lessen the usefulness of the pamphlet under review. Dr. Das deserves credit for industry, and students of labour questions in India will be grateful to him for this valuable addition to literature about labour in India, to which Dr. Das has already made important contributions.

P. G. K.

IT IS A SIN TO BE OLD

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DYNAMIREN (Berlin).
Mussoorie Hills.

Dagny Carter Sees—Tyranny And Strangle—Hold Of Archaic Scholarship—Modern Chinese Painting—Srimati Jai Shree Raiji Deplores—University Apathy In

Art Notes And Events

Art — Mr. Jadhav Expresses Faith And Pious Hopes—The Motion Picture Society—And, The Film Group—Distinguished Company Converse On "Various Matters"

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Dogney Carter's article published in a recent number of the "Asia" reveals in her studies of modern Chinese paintings the right approach, more or less, towards art manifestations that would have remained alien to her but for ability to proceed from letter to the spirit of art. The examination of art manifestations, the application of lows of artistic vitality, and the maintenance of consistent standards of criticism and judgment, fdom the point of view of universal value of art have been only recently attempted. The detachment necessary for the attempt has been conspicuous by its absence. Religious fantasies, philosophic speculations, unassisted archaisnes have served to sidetrack and not seldom suppress art. Nowhere are these extreneous irrelevancies seen in such overwhelming bulk as in the domain of what the European servant calls and what the East passively accept as "Oriental" art. The sharp black and white contrasts between the "spiritual' art of the East and the "material art of the West have been so much and to long the pet pastime of savants that there is little that school-boy will not know, once he learns the routine formula, of the pompous jargons usually contained in volumes believed to elucidate "Oriental Art." Mme. Dagny Carter is, fortunately, the exception to the rule of European "friends" who write to humour the "Orient" and amuse the Occident. She is a Norwegian. I do not claim to know her exact standing in the "Oriental" art. But the ideas she has expressed in her articles on modern Chinese painting are unusually free from the prevalent "Oriental" bias. She has attempted to see the paintings. She writes:—

THE TYRANNY OF ARCHAIC SCHOLARSHIP.

In the field of painting, China has a magnificent heritage from past ages. But for centuries now the dead hand of academic formalism, the tyranny of men who spoke with authority because of their scholarship rather than from any artistic superiority, has had its strangle-hold on China's pictorial art. Occasionally during these five hundred years of China's artistic decadence there have come to the fore men like Tai Chin and Tang Yin, of the Ming Dynasty, who in a swift impressionistic style have broken away from the conventional formalism of their day. Tai Chin's "Breaking Waves and Autumn Winds," in the Freer Gallery, in Washington, is a superb example of this art, so closely related to calligraphy and yet so full of life and meaning.

POSITION OF THE PAINTER STRANGLE-HOLD OF ART.

In the mass of mediocre paintings preserved from the Manchu Dynasty one finds also, once in a while, a painting exhibiting this fine sense of life. China's best pictorial art for the past three hundred years has been underrated because of the survival of thousands of paintings sent as gifts to men and women of importance and valued not so much according to their artistic merit as according to the social position of the painter and the recipient. If many of these paintings had been allowed to disappear as nature surely intended that they should, there would have remained a pictorial art showing clearly its noble heritage.

SOUND CRITICAL DISCRIMINATION NEEDED MOST.

"To-day what is needed in Chinese art more than anything else, is sound critical discrimination between the work of the amateur and that of the true artist and a courageous independence which will refuse to replace the ancient Chinese standards by methods from the West just in order to be like the rest of the world. The West has something to give to modern Chinese art, but western methods should not be allowed to replace the truly great and enduring in China's own art traditions.

LEISURELY ART.

"The thousands of men and women painting in China to-day can, roughly speaking, be said to belong to one or another of four groups. The largest group consists of the old-fashioned painters who in calligraphic and decorative scroiss exhibit more than anything else the deterous skill of the brush. Such a painter depends on memory and imagination for his inspiration or he contents himself with copying the work of others. Sometimes this is a commercialized art, but more often it is only an occupation of the gentlemen and ladies of leisure."

PLACE OF ART. IN NATIONAL LIFE.

Dr. D. G. Vyas in an interesting disccurse at a meeting of the Bhagini Samaj discussed the "Place of Art In National Life." He traced its position in ancient India and emphasized the fact that art had survived in India not because of but in spite of the current system of education. Dr. Vyas' survey of the position of art in national life or rather his suggestions for the recognition of art as an active instrument of national advancement, was strengthened by apt citation from relevant ancient literature. His conclusions about the aims and functions of art were mainly obtained from the prevalent "rennaissance" theories of Indian art. Dr. Vyas' object was, he explained, only to arouse wide-spread interest in Indian art.

SRIMATI RAIJI DEPLORES UNIVERSITY ATTITUDE.

Srimati Jayshree Raiji, President of the Samaj, speaking about art deplored the apathetic attitude of the Bombay University. She maintained, rightly, that one could not expect anything except apathy from the "educated" towards Indian art if the University was itself entirely indifferent. Srimati Raiji need not worry. The work of education in art which the Bhagini Samaj has been endeavouring to initiate is not less important than any set texts or discourse the University might at some remote date devise for the enlightenment of its "alumni". She should not rely on the Bombay University to do more than an "academic" attitude of isolation from all vital and live currents of national life, art, education and culture. Judged by the prominence offered to committee nominations examiners, and similarly exciting pastime the problems of art, of education in art naturally pale into insignificance. They have no spectacular value, no publicity value. The University of the "First City in India" is not interested in art, and seems to have no intention to be interested in art.

GOPAL PILAI

Gopal Pillai, the dancer from Travancore, whose interpretation of "Arjuna" in the Kathakali conventions of technique of the South was one of the outstanding features of Menaka's dance recital arranged, last week in aid of the Swastik League.

MR. JADHAV IS GLAD AND SENDS PRESS MESSAGE.

I know Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.L.A. He has not seemed to me to belong to the fraternity of the eminent whose occupation is to send unnecessary messages to the press. Probably, Mr. Jadhav is, however, helpless in the hands of his irresponsible admirers. This is what was communicated to the Press.

"Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.L.A., who ha salways sponsored matters relating to the Indian Motion Picture Industry in the Legislative Assembly was entertained to tea at Mongini's yesterday at 5-30 p.m. by the Motion Picture Society of India at which the representatives of the industry concerned in production and distribution were present. Mr. Dayle C. McDonough the American Consul in Bombay, who takes a keen interest in the development of the Indian Motion Picture Industry, was also present by invitation."

THE DISTINGUISHED COMPANY "CONVERSED."

"It conversed for over an hour on various matters affecting the motion picture industry of India. Mr. Jadhav was glad to make the acquaintance of the representatives of the industry and assured that as Secretary of the Film Group he would try his best in the forthcoming Simla session of the Assembly to further the interests of the Indian Film Industry.

"VARIOUS MATTERS."

It is understood that Mr. Jadhav proposes to ask a number of interpellations in the Assembly in order to elicit information regarding the attitude of the Government on various matters connected with the film industry."

I do not know the source which supplied the information to the Press. But I have reasons to doubt that the distinguished company at Mongini was "entertained" by the Motion Picture Society of India. So far as I could ascertain the information is not accurate. The Company which conversed on "varicus matters" and Mr. Jadhav who has promised to elicit "various matters" connected with the film industry remain a mystic ritual which has not been improved by a subsequent message from the "Associated Press" where Mr. Jadhav has expressed his sceptism about actual work in the crowded sessions in the Assembly but has not refrained from repeating his previous faith, good wishes and pious hopes.

THE SOCIETY AND THE GROUP.

The Motion Picture Society of India has, or should have, quite specific problems of the film industry except, of course, of those tariff duties, concessions or deputations. These should not be made a mystery and Mr. Jadhav must now make an effort to enunciate at least the "various matters" of the industry he would handle, and, if necessary, solve. He should also enlighten the public more about the exact scope of the "Film Group" than about the distinguished company who form it.

Sjt. Vinayak S. Masoji, the well-known artist from Shanti-Niketan has returned to Bombay and has decided to work in the City.

INDIAN MUSIC

A Member of "The Bombay Musical Circle" writes:—

For the first time, I think, since his return from a European tour, Pundit Onkarnath gave a mejlis concert for the Bombay Musical Circle.

The present writer had had the pleasure of hearing the Pundit immediately before he left for Europe and he was impressed with the style the Pundit, which he inherited, he claims, from the late Vishnu Digambar Paluskar. It is hardly be surprising, than that should create an impression in Europe.

In Pundit Omkarnath's case, whatever appreciation of his art he had been able to win from foreign critics is enhanced in value as he combines in his personality an admirable idealism and a (comparatively) pure and sound technique.

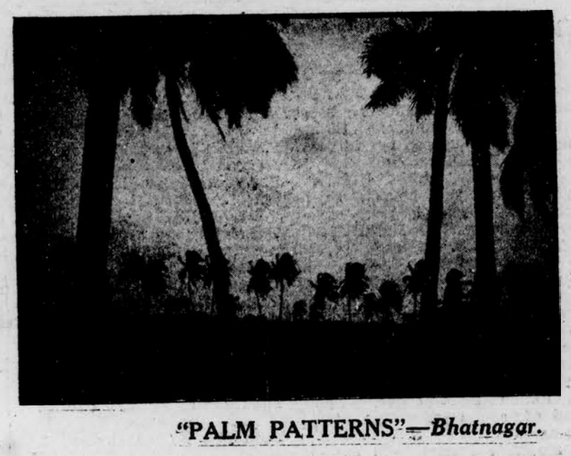
At the same time, it is a pity that the Pundit should neglect his music, as he told his audience, and try "to translate it in imperishable print" (to quote from his speech). I do not know what the Pundit means: but it simply cannot be done. It is no doubt sad that the standard of artistic appreciation here as well as all the world over should be low if not non-existent; that a great singer should pass away without leaving behind a tangible sign or a single splendour of his art; that, to employ a direct image, the human voice and emotion expressed in it should lack in the apparent advantages of the written word, the paint brush or the marble or bronze. But we cannot change the utter function and scope of music which are eternally juxtaposed against the irony and flight of Time. And does not music occupy a unique place, if one may presume to ask, in consequence of this?

A QUESTION.

In other words, how is Indian music to gain in its progress by the Pundit's desertion of his "tambura" (to use his own phrase)? Music is sung, not written or written about, even in the case of certain systems of foreign music which have devised a technique of notation or composition. But even these depend exclusively on actual performance, virtuosity, interpretation with its creative element and emotional approach. Let the Pundit just tell us.

U. S. MUSICOLOGIST WRITING IN VIENNA

Prof. George P Penny, prominent musicologist of the Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester, and member of the Oeberlander Trust, the well-known American philanthropic society, has been spending some time in Vienna while on a study tour of Europe. While here, Prof. Penny is collecting material for his forthcoming book on "General Aesthetics", and is also acting as correspondent for a number of New York papers, writing on Vienna as a musical centre.



"PALM PATTERNS"—*Bhatnagar.*

ART MUSEUMS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

French Connoisseur's Impressions And Critical Appreciation

My: M. Rene Huyghe in the French review, "L'ART VIVANT."
(Specially reproduced for the "Sunday Chronicle."

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE.

(Montague is certainly right in referring the superior artistic standard of the Soviet film to the high theatrical traditions they had had in Russia. But that is by no means the only factor of the Soviet superiority in the field of the fine arts.

The Soviet organisation itself is responsible, to a great extent, for this achievement and the good qualities embodied in it. Under this system, the artistic production has been entrusted to the direction and supervision of true artists and persons of great intellectual ability while, in the capitalist countries, art is dominated by money makers and their parvenus and parasites. The mercenary element, then, which assumes certain undesirable and devastating proportions under modern industrialism and the social organisation evolved out of it, definitely retards a healthy and natural development of the fine-arts.

The recent case of Eisensteim, the famous Soviet cinema producer who had been commissioned to make a picture in the U.S.A.—the much discussed Storm over Mexico—demonstrates the bitter irony of this modern aesthetic blight.

In the following article, the author, who is a director of a museum in Paris and an expert in his field, emphasises the development of art exemplified in the Soviet attitude towards and organisation of art museums. It may be interesting to note in this connexion, that the suspect term 'propaganda' could actually mean the State's desire to make the joys and refinement of art accessible to the masses of people and to help them enjoy those pleasures of human civilisation, in other words, to enhance and make universal the appeal of the spiritual blossoming and beauty of the artist nature that are expressed in museum pieces and art-gallery exhibits).

REVOLUTION AND THE ARTS.

It is as difficult to speak of Soviet Russia as it is to describe a Pirandello character. Everyone has a very clear idea about it and sticks to "his truth." Opinions are equally firmly established in the two opposite fields. And by contradicting them you risk yourself to be suspected of ignorance.

I do not wish to hurt the feelings of the ingenuous and peremptory souls who declare that there are no museums in Bolshevik Russia, nor of those trusting and absolute spirits who affirm that museums have never been better valued. Truth, through an old habit already defined by Aristotle, has chosen its place exactly in the middle, and it is there that it should be searched.

The Soviets, one should agree, have respected works of art. I do not know if there are many revolutions that have been so little iconoclastic. The statues of the Czars are still standing, although decorated with hostile inscriptions. Private collections were confiscated in 1918, but they were moved in the museums and exhibited to the public. Let us turn the medal:—the Five-year Plan has dealt with fine arts and some works have gone abroad for money exchangeable in tractors and turbines. And these works are not the most ordinary or only "doubles." It would be interesting to tell one day how these pictures happened to go from the "Hermitage" to the private collections of an American Secretary of State and perhaps even to Paris.

But let us leave the contents and come to the containers. In course of a journey which I undertook in order to study, I was able to convince myself, specially at Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev, that the Russian museums are organized with the most rigorous method and diligence having been completely reorganized after the revolution.

AESTHETIC IDEOLOGY.

The same and unique organisation and ideology rule all these museums. The staff is divided between a scientific section, an administrative section, the so-called executive section, and also a section of political education. It is not possible to understand the present day Russia unless one sees it galvanized, at least in the urban areas, by a political ideal intimately connected with life that touches not thinking, nor feeling, nor acting, by a strange deformation, but only politically. The Fire Arts museum is also a political institution. It will be called propaganda. It is so, to a large extent, but there are more deep and more sincere motives.

The museums do not only bend to political principles to extend them among the masses but also represent, according to some honest minds, a scientific means of study where one can find the confirmation of those principles. The museum is a laboratory where the political idea seeks its proof in the past where it should be strengthened. How many Russian colleagues have I met who could not conceive of the existence of our French galleries and remaining so indifferent to social problems.' To them, the political idea is as much the foundation of life as was the religious idea in the middle ages. And so, a "Social Political Council," composed of artists and also of the representatives of workers' syndicates whose speciality has some connection with the museum, will intervene in the matter of presentation. Printer-workers will be connected with an engraving gallery, shoemakers and tailors with natural science and ethnography museums, the former because of leather and the latter because of cloth. The typographers will have their say on the plan of arrangement of the engraving gallery together with the commissioner.

The art galleries are no more "sanctuaries," a place of wonder and musing. I tremble at the irony with which this words will be received by my Russian colleagues, I am afraid they have no meaning for them. Museums have become shock organizations. They are eminently dilactic, not at all made for the likes and curiosity of the public, but for their edification.

ART OF EXHIBITION.

The skill and intelligence with which the attention is wakened, sustained, renewed and directed in a Russian art-gallery is often astonishing. The conservator sometimes lavishes treasures of ingenuity. While writing these praises, I am thinking, as an example, of the Tetryakof museum at Moscow or even the French halls in the Hermitage Gallery at Leningrad. Here is how it was possible to show, at the Hermitage, the duality of the end of XIX century between our bourgeois official art and the impressionist, independent art. Imagine a big moving partition, turning on a pivot fixed in the middle of the wall at the end of the hall; bring down the partition on the right, it will hide the right angle of the hall; bring it down on the left, it will free the right angle, that was concealed; will obstruct the left angle and show its own opposite face. Thus you have a transforming hall: put in the left angle the paintings of Roybet, Lefebvre, the "academic" sculptures, 1880 furniture and hang up on the side of the panel that faces this angle, pictures by the same kind of artists; it will suffice to turn the partition to the right side to make the visible part of the hall a true reflex of the bourgeois art of the end of the century with a selection of padded puffs, sweetish nudes and music-hall musketeers. Turn now the partition to left: it reveals its other side; here is Monet, Degas; the right angle of the hall had hidden a moment ago the Rodins and the modern ceramics it concealed are uncovered—the academic side of the panel and the bourgeois corner of the place have disappeared. A simple rotation transports you from the official art to the independent art; we have two halls in one, a rapid and bewildering contrast between two arts of the same country and the same epoch that makes the public instantly understand the contradiction of these two opposing yet contemporaneous aesthetics.

PROPAGATION OF CULTURE.

Soviet museums exist only for the public. People are held up from the entrance so that their comprehension and interpretation of what they are going to see is guided to a certain desired aim. It is useless to say that everything is arranged so as to encourage collective and guided visits. The entrance-fee, which can go up to two roubles, will come down to 50 kopeks or even to nothing if you will join a group. Generally, visitors are gathered according to their professions. The guides, educated through special courses controlled by examinations, impress the listners with the official interpretation to be taken from facts. However an individual excursion is not suppressed, but the titles given to halls, explanations posted up, photographs and commented documents that have ingeniously been joined to the works, will fulfill their work. There is more, and this idea is really a very happy one: at certain hours the lecturers of the museum are in the halls as advisers placed are the disposal of the public for any explanation they might need. A great effort is accomplished in making the visit to a museum like a reading from an illustrated and convincing text-book.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Take your time," as the judge said when the man who had been convicted wouldn't pay a fine.

* * * *

"I came in here to get something for my wife."

"What are you asking for her?"

* * * *

"Do you know the penalty for contempt of court?"

"No; but I should like to know whether I could afford it!"

* * * *

"How was it you broke your engagement with Evelyn?"

"Well, I only did to the engagement what it did to me!"

* * * *

"Ideal couple! Think alike about everything."

"Yet, but I've noticed she always thinks first."

* * * *

"Tom's letter is very short, dear."

"So is Tom," said his father, "or he wouldn't have written at all."

* * * *

Jail Visitor: Well, my good man, what are you in for?

Convict: Well, lady, by the looks o' yer, I'm in for a moral lecture.

* * * *

Woman at Willesden: "I want a summons against the woman upstairs for using dreadfully unseen language to me. The woman in the next yard but one saw it all."

* * * *

"The only thing I can say in my husband's favour is that he has good manners. But we could not live on them."—A woman in the divorce court.

* * * *

Uncle Will, who had sent his little Dorothy a bottle of lavender water, asked: "How did you like the gift, Dorothy?"

"It was all right, but I prefer lemonade."

"Yawning after a meal is a sign of indigestion," says a doctor. It is sometimes a sign that the afterdinner speaker has begun his usual funny story.

* * * *

Employer: "Rather strange, Fred that your grandfather should be buried on the day that ball game is in town."

Fred: "Yes, good old grandpa—sportsman to the end."

* * * *

Husband: Joan, why on earth must you feed every tramp that comes to the door?

Wife: Because it is such a joy to see a man eat a meal without finding fault with the cooking.

* * * *

He was talking with great vigour against corporal punishment for boys, which he declared never did any good. "Take my own case," he exclaimed, "I was caned but once in my life, and that was for speaking the truth."

"Well," retorted somebody in the audience, "it cured you."

* * * *

He had made a lot of money and, on the strength of it, took a castle in Scotland.

On the first evening the butler approached him and said, "Would you care to have the pipers at dinner, sir?"

"No thanks," he answered, "but you can put them in the lounge, and I'll read them later."

* * * *

"Spell chimney," said the teacher to a little girl in the front row.

"C-h-i-m-n-e-y," answered the little girl.

"Very good! Go up one," approved the teacher.

"Please, miss," answered the little girl, "I've got a clean frock on!"

* * * *

The Judge was hearing the evidence of a witness in an accident

"What time would you say this happened?" he asked.

The witness, looking rather puzzled, replied, "Well, sir, I can't be a-curate——"

The Judge raised his eyebrows slightly and repeated his question. Whereupon the witness again made the same statement, "I can't be a-curate."

This was getting too much for the Judge, who remarked, "Nobody wants you to be a curate; I asked you what time this happened."

Light suddenly dawned on the police officer standing by, who exclaimed, "Please, your Honour, he means he can't be accurate!"

A teacher asked for sentences using the word "beans."

"My father grows beans," said the bright boy of the class.

"My mother cooks beans," came from another pupil.

Then a third piped up—"We are all human beans."

* * * *

The minister was loud in his praise of the fat and juicy bird his coloured host provided for dinner, and finally he asked, "Where did you get such a fine goose as that?"

"Pahson," replied his host, "when you preaches a good sermon Ah doan ax whar you got it. Ah hopes you'll have the same consideration fo' me."

* * * *

Mother was busy preparing tea when little Freddie arrived home after a trying day at school.

"I say, mum," said the little boy, with a puzzled frown, "who invented school?"

Mother who was too occupied to give the question much thought just replied with the first thing that came into her head.

"Oh," she said, "a very wise old gentleman."

"H'm," said Freddie. "I might have known it would be a grown-up."

* * * *

A certain officer was being courtmartialled for absenting himself from his first parade and with having been intoxicated the night before.

He made strenuous efforts to prove that he was sober, and his batman, called as a witness, tried loyally to back him up.

"Was Lieutenant Jones quite normal last night?" he was asked.

"Yessir!"

"Did he give you the usual instructions to wake him up for parade?"

"Yessir! He said: 'Be sure and call me early.' "

"Did he give you any particular reason for that?"

"Well—he said because—because he was to be Queen of the May!"

He had just received an appointment as a junior reporter on the local paper, and was full of his own importance.

His first engagement was at a concert in connection with a working men's club and, disdaining to use the ticket which had been sent to the office, he approached the door and uttered the one word which he knew was the "Open Sesame" to anywhere—

"What's that?" asked the doorkeeper.

"Press," repeated the youth.

"And what do you think you are? A bloomin' bell-push?" was the disconcerting reply.

A JAIN SHRAVIKASHRAM

Sewing and Embroidery Class of the Ratanben Ruxmanibai Shravikashram, Bombay, in which poor and helpless Jain ladies, hailing from all parts of India, receive free training in various arts and crafts suited to women and also education of a literary character in Gujerati, Marathi and Sanskrit. The institution will shortly celebrate its Jubilee.

The Sanskrit Class of the Shravikashram.

Shrimati Lalitaben, Sanchalika of the Ratanben Ruxmanibai Shravikashram, Bombay.

(Continued from Col. 7).

tired and strong faces, going God knows where, over bridges through fog and mist, probably into insanitary hovels. It is all grey and sad, the very air seems tired, the mist seems to settle down over mosques and towers, towers which shake, and over artificial lakes where time has a different pace, where the soul of the past seems to brood away while the twilight fades into night. The Begda Queens are sleeping under minarets and domes, the Tirthankars are smiling away the noisy busy hours, while part of the profits of their worshippers come at their feet, and the factory women with big slippers walk over sturdy roads, making a quaint noise, women with their sweet black eyes and beautiful figures and flowing skirts and big bosoms for feeding babies.

DWELLERS IN "POLES"

In these industrial parts during the day the sun makes everything metallic bright outlined, the roads are just noisy; the usual trucks, buses and carts keep things busy. The red and gold-turbans of the "shawled" proprietors or Sheths of the mills lend a touch of colour to the scene. Our friends, Messrs. Shah and Shah and other ten thousand Shahs, petit-bourgeois' poor relations, clerks, sandwich men, non-matriculates who work on miserable allowances are visible in all the streets of Ahme-

(Continued on Page 8)

AHMEDABAD: Its Mind And Face

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

Ahmedabad on the Sabarmati is a modern problem. There are Ahmedabads throughout the world, specially in the old lands, where mosque and minaret and temple and cathedral and tortuous streets and blind alleys and old gates and walls and dream carved windows play hide and seek, with modern factories, where buses run from the fifteenth century to the twentieth, from Bhadra the fort of the Begdas, to the Railway station where ancient towers dominate Birmingham engines.

The bus runs from an ancient fort, which is now a Post Office, telegraphically in contact with Yokohama, London, Malaya, Hongkong, and America, including Paraguay, Mexico, Nicaragua, Brazil and all those sweet places suffering from oil, profiteers, and armament manufacturers. The bus that runs through Gandhi Road at a breakneck speed between two civilizations and through five centuries in about ten minutes, goes through a gay, busy, lazy, picturesque, medieval, modern, ancient crowd, by sherbat shops, and jewellers' and goldsmiths' busy modern-medieval places, by Hindu and Mahomedan eating-houses, by vegetable markets, of vegetables of all sorts of green and red and yellow and purple and dark purple, pyramids of green for soft, gentle, women who come for marketing, and by sweetmeat shops with the aroma of ghee and milk and sugar, where white and yellow slabs of sweet are arranged in black tin pans, where the sweet fat son of the owner—a budding profiteer—presides.

RICH AND SWIFT EXPERIENCE.

The bus moves on like the flux of a modern mind, from century to century, from Islamic to Hindu thoughts, from Bhadras and Forts, our ancient barricades of mind and place and history; its mental passage is through contradictions of creeds and castes and faiths by Juma Masjid and by the old statues of Jain Temples, where the Tirthankaras are massive, unperturbed, smiling serenely at a quaint world. The bus goes at a break-neck speed, a red blaze of sound and motion, by new and old shops, through buzzing isles of Swadeshi activity, through old gates meant for more picturesque and less swift vehicles, for elephants and palanquins and little shigrams and toy-carriages, "damnis," moving to the sound not of tooting horns but of bells, silver bells and brass bells.

The noisy experience of travelling in a modern-bus through the main street of the city is a rich and swift experience. The varied "poles" of an old city, insanitary and narrow, whose glimpses we get from the main street, pour out their contents into the buses which carry them to the Railway Station and thence to all the far-flung places of this land. Throughout the world people are coming out from old narrow insanitary crooked lanes not only in Ahmedabad, or Surat, or Bharuch, but in Paris and London, Berlin and Munich and all the old places where old Father Time has lived through the ages amidst dark staircases, darker alleys with houses on both sides which shut out light and keep the lanes dark even in mid-day. Of course, they are picturesque in postcards, and "interesting" for tourists, for novelists and useful for the excitable gentlemen who use "bare bodkins" as in the old Italian towns.

A SPREADING CITY

From such alleys people are catching buses to go in the suburbs, in green open spaces beyond the town, not only in Indian cities but in all the cities of the world. The cities are spreading, throwing tentacles, feeling their way slowly and surely by projecting villas and asphalt roads. The "poles" are giving up their contents, and Ahmedabad is spreading in the modern way like other cities not only in India, but in the mid-lands of England, and in New Orleans. The good burghers of Ahmedabad as elsewhere are leaving their mansions, their city homes, where carved-wood is still picturesque and coloured, where convention and caste are rigorous where each street represents one idea, one faith, one profession, one hide-bound prejudice, nourished in a dark-alley with gates which shut-out light, where truth has become anaemic. Hinduism lies scattered and divided in streets, and Sabarmati flows sweetly beyond the walls, and Gandhi dreams of non-violence in his Ashram by the river. From there he gave for some time to the world a spiritual wash. His ethics have permeated the city. There is more sanitation in the citizen's minds than in the streets.

The chimneys are smoking, the factories are busy. Beyond the old walls, by old tanks and older tombs, factories, and roads reminiscent of industrial towns of the West, pour out men and women, a stream of tired faces, of underpaid proletariat, who emerge from those grim haunts of machinery and cotton bales called factories—men and women with

(Continued in Col. 5).

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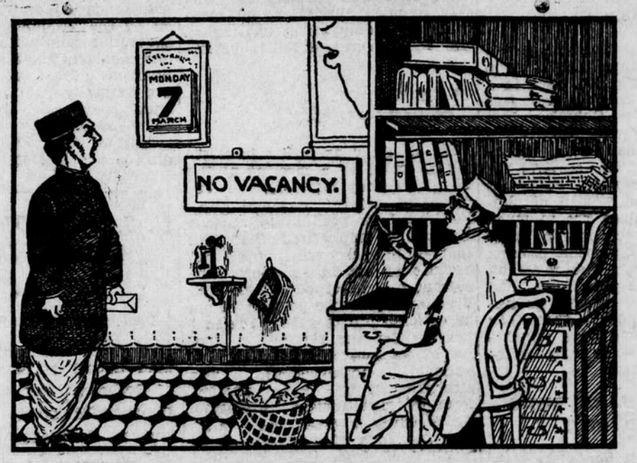

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PEARLS OF WISDOM

The most powerful remedy for evil is kindness. Kindness has converted more sinners than either jail, eloquence or learning.—F. W. FABER.

* * * *

It is one of the gravest sins against Holy Writ to give employees scanty wages.—HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

* * * *

The root causes of crime are bad environment and worse conditions which give no hope of alleviation for the future. Remove those root causes and you remove the majority of crime. That is the ideal policy for which the nation must strive. The spread of sound education, increasing facilities for a decent life and moderate comfort will eventually eliminate the criminal.—"DAILY MIRROR" (LONDON).

* * * *

Kindness in women, not their beauteous looks.
Shall win my love.—SHAKESPEARE.

* * * *

The drying up of a single tear has more of honest fame than shedding seas of gore.—BYRON.

* * * *

There is no beautifier of complexion or form or behaviour like the wish to scatter joy, and not pain around us.—EMERSON.

* * * *

What thou will,
Thou shall rather enforce it with thy smile,
Than hew it with thy sword.
—SHAKESPEARE.

Archaeologists Unearth 5,000 Year Old Temple

Hoard Of Statues Found Near Baghdad Throws Fresh Light On Sumerian Culture

New light is thrown on the ancient culture of the Near East by further discoveries made by an expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago under the direction of Dr. Henri Frankfort. Digging at Tell Asmar, not far from Baghdad in Iraq, the archaeologists have unearthed a temple dating from between 3,000 and 2,900 B. C., containing the first Sumerian cult statues ever discovered.

Three years ago the appearance of extraordinary antiquities in the bazaars of Baghdad aroused the interest of the Chicago institute, and at present, following the trail of these articles, twelve expeditions are at work in various regions between the Nile and the Persian Gulf. The group under Dr. Frankfort is excavating in the desert that stretches from the banks of the Tigris and Diala to the foot of the Persian Mountains, now a desolate region but evidently once thickly populated.

The searchers two years ago dug up the ruins of an ancient city called Eshnunna From the texts it was found that Eshnunna was an independent State populated by Amorites and Elamites. It was one of the fiercest enemies of King Hammurabi, in 1900 B. C. In private houses were found objects unique in Mesopotamia but similar to others discovered at Mohenjo Daro in the Indus Valley, suggesting a close link between the Near East and India.

The newly discovered temple was dedicated to the God of Fertility, who, as the victor of death and chaos, is shown on the seals as the destroyer of a seven-headed Hydra, and is also shown to have had as his lineal descendant the Greek hero Heracles. In the course of one of the periodical reconstructions of the temple, when the whole fabric was overhauled and repaired and a new floor put in at a higher level ancient statues were replaced. However, since they had once been consecrated, they were not thrown away or broken up, but were carefully buried beneath the new floor. There the excavators found them.

The ground plan of the temple is almost square, and tallies in its general layout with that of the private houses of the period; it is, in fact, the "house of the gods." One enters by a lobby in which are stairs leading to the roof. Adjoining is a small square room floored with baked bricks covered with bitumen and provided with a square sink in one corner. Here the worshipper performed his ritual ablutions. Beyond this is a large central room with a circular brick base in the middle to prevent a wooden roof support from sinking into the pavement. Grouped around it are three sanctuaries.

A path lined with bitumen led across the floor of the central room to what must be considered the main shrine of the temple. The room is high and narrow, and at one end contains a pedestal about six feet square and four feet high, upon which, above a narrow brick ledge, was probably the statue of the God of Fertility.

FIGURES IN COLOUR

The statues found under the floor give for the first time a full impression of the colour effect of Sumerian sculpture. The faces were strongly set off by rich masses of black hair piled round the head in plaited tresses in the case of the women, but hanging in front of the shoulders in the case of the men, who, in addition wore long, wavy beards cut square at the ends. The eyes were inlaid, the eyeballs being made of shell and the pupils of bitumen or lapis lazuli.

There were found three statues of superhuman beings, each without parallel among known Babylonian works of art. The smallest, an incomplete figure of golden alabaster, represents a bearded man with a large headdress, hollowed like the head of a modern candlestick. It obviously formed a piece of temple furniture and, as in the case of the three copper statutes found some years ago at Khafaje, it seems that a mythical and not a human figure was thought appropriate to serve the god. This figure is kneeling and is naked except for a girdle.

The other two statues represent the great Mother Goddess with a minature figure of her son let into the base and the God of Fertility. The emblems of the god are engraved on the base of the statue. There are two ibexes and plants, symmetrically arranged, and between them the lion-headed eagle Imgi; here alone, among all kown representations, the god is shown not attacking the animals above which he hovers, since they, like himself, signify the god.

The hands of the god and goddess, like those of some of the worshippers, grasp a cup. Thus they are depicted as partaking of a feast, which is often represented on plaques and cylinder seals of later periods and

(Continued In Col. 7.)

VENICE ACCLAIMS HITLER AND MUSSOLINI

The vast crowd which thronged St. Mark's Place, Venice, to acclaim Hitler of Germany and Mussolini of Italy when they met last month.

GHAZANFAR MUSABEKOV

(Continued from page 9.)

fall of Czarism and capitalism gave the national minorities and ex-colonies of the former Russian regime a chance to breathe freely and they soon followed in the lines of the successors of the old regime, the Bolsheviks with their system of Soviets.

The small city of Kuba felt the currents of the October Revolution as well. The old police and the tax-collectors were deprived of their rights, disarmed. In their place came the Soviet of worker, peasant and sailor deputies, organized with Musabekov at their head.

FOOD COMMISSAR

One of the most acute and difficult problems immediately after the October Revolution was that of food supply. Russia, primarily an agrarian country, had to send off most of the peasants to the front. At home the land was left deserted, uncultivated. The immense army devoured all the stores of supplies during the war-period. Therefore, towards the end of 1917 a great shortage of food supply was felt.

After the Bolshevik Revolution food-supply commissariate were organized in all the cities and towns and in the villages, food-supply committees. Musabekov was immediately appointed to the important post of chairman of such a Commissariate in the city of Kuba, at the same time continuing on as the head of the Kuba Soviet. The duties of these commissariate and committees were to supply the population of the country and soldiers with victuals.

Musabekov, in addition to these two very important functions, was busy extending medical aid to the population.

In 1918 he went to the capital of the Transcaucasus, Baku. Here he was immediately elected vice-chariman of the food-supply Commissariate, being well-known for his past activities in that city and for his work in Kuba. In this position he executed the entire work of the organization, the chairman being commissioned to other work.

FALL OF SOVIET REGIME

But the Soviets were not destined to remain in power in Baku long; the intervention began. Baku, the centre of the oil-producing industry of Russia, was a bone of contention among the greedy Imperialist Powers. Who should control it of them? August 8, 1918 the Turks invaded the Transcaucasus and occupied the city of Baku. The Soviet regime fell. Musabekov with many others escaped to Austrakhan. Here he established a military hospital for Mussulmans and kept it running for two years.

Next to advance on Baku was Great Britain. They could not bear to see the rich oil-fields of Baku in the possession of a minor Power, Turkey. They marched on the Turks and compelling them to evacuate the Transcaucasus, occupied the entire territory themselves. The occupation of Baku by Great Britain will remain in the memory of the people of the Transcaucasus for a long time, for during this period 20 former Communist Commissars were seized and killed.

Musabekov, like most of his colleagues could not bear to see the country occupied by the Foreign Imperialists. He could not reconcile himself to the idea that his country, emancipated from the rule of the hated Czar, had fallen into the hands of another Imperialist power. England had no better reputation in the Transcausus than Russia.

The nationalist movement in the Transcaucasus was infused with new spirit. The people became more active than ever before in fighting for the return of liberty to their country.

BRITISH FORCES EXPELLED

Musabekov was among those who were in favour of taking military action against the British forces in Baku and the Caucasus. He decided to urge his point with the higher Communist officials and leaders in the great capital of the Bolsheviks. He left for Moscow to fulfil his mission and was successful.

The execution of the 20 former Commissars in Baku caused a strong wave of indignation and hatred to pass over the Mahomedans of the Transcaucasus. Most of them began organizing themselves into military detachments around the Red Army.

Musabekov, who had joined the Communist Party in 1918 and was in charge of the Party Bureau dealing with questions concerning Mahomedans, enjoyed great popularity among his compatriots and was treated with great respect in Moscow.

The Political Bureau of the Communist Party in Moscow commissioned Musabekov to return to the Transcaucasus in 1920 and organize underground Party work there. On his way to the Transcaucasus in the early part of April, 1920, he was informed that the Red Army had decided to open an attack on the counter revolutionary and interventionist forces of the Transcaucasus in the attempt to return the Soviet regime to that country.

This was a unique opportunity for Musabekov. He accompanied Mikoyan, the present Commissar of Internal Trade, in an armoured train called "the International" into Baku.

BACK IN BAKU

The army of the interventionists in Baku found itself in a critical position. The population carried on guerrilla warfare against them; besides, the revolutionary movement in Turkey and Persia and Afghanistan constituted a great menace to the sea forces of the British army, among the heads of which it was feared that the Kut-ul-Amara or Gallipoli scenes might be repeated. With the Bolsheviks advancing from the North the British General Staff was forced to effect a quick evacuation of the Transcaucasus.

When the armoured train, "The International," with Musabekov and Mikoyan aboard, entered the Transcaucasus, it met with little resistance, except while passing a place called Yalama, where a few shots were exchanged. And the Reds proceeded to Baku. In a short time the Transcaucasus was cleared of the counter-revolutionaries and the British forces, and the Soviet regime was re-established.

The first organizational step taken by the Reds was the formation of a "Revkom" or a Revolutionary Committee, of seven members, among them Musabekov. The task of this committee was to establish peace and order in the country and organize the Soviet government in the returned territory.

Musabekov was assigned to the organization of 3 Commissariats: (1) The Commissariat of Food-Supplies; (2) The Commissariat of Agriculture; (3) The Commissariat of Public Economy Within a short period Musabekov had these Commissariats well-organized and was appointed chairman, in his turn, of the Commissariat of Food-Supplies. After this period Musabekov served in several other higher positions, in all of which he showed great ability and skill in administrative work.

ELECTED PRESIDENT

In April, 1919 when Soviet Russia sent her delegation to the Genoa Conference, Musabekov had served as substitute chairman of the Transcaucasian Sovnarkom to replace the chair-Narimanoff, who had been sent to Genoa as a delegate.

In April, 1922, Musabekov was elected by the Congress of Soviets of the Transcaucasus to the post of chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, at which post he has remained to this day. In 1923 he was elected as one of the presidents of the Soviet Union.

Musabekov is one of the truly cultured men of present-day Russia. His authority and popularity in the Transcaucasus is indisputable. He leads the simple life of an ordinary citizen. His chancellery is the Mecca of the Mussalman population of the Transcaucasus. Seldom does anyone leaves him disappointed. He is ready to do all to remedy the complaints of his people. This is one of the reasons of the success of this

(Continued on next page.)

Fire-Walking Mystery

Travellers Deny Magic In Old Custom

Recent excavations at the site of the city where Jezebel dwelt (see King II, Chapter 9) have stirred a strange discussion in some quarters. The discussion centres about the resistive quality of soles, since Jezebel's feet, together with her palms and her skull, were all that was left—the account runs—after the dogs had devoured her. Among the facts that have been turned up is that fire-walking practiced in several countries and that neither sensitive soles nor magic is needed for the accomplishment.

Various travellers and medical men report that the result of going barefoot is a remarkable hardening of the flesh of the feet. One surgeon says: "I have seen a Melanesian walk over a heap of broken bottle-glass rather than make a detour of a few yards. On an occasion when it fell to me to operate on a Melanesian foot I was discommoded by the horniness of the sole." Zulus acquire a hooflike protection through which serpent fangs do not penetrate. But for walking on fire such armour is not necessary.

Recently, an entertainment provided by the Rajah of Baudh in India included a demonstration by natives that they could without hurt walk the length of a fifteen-foot trench filled with glowing hot wood embers. One of the European guests felt impelled to emulate them, but took the precaution of keeping on his deerskin shoes.

When he emerged from the fiery trench, "not the slightest sign of scorching or burns on his shoes was discoverable." He obtained signatures of those present attesting this. Trying to account for the fact, he cited the possibility that the red-hot coals did not burn because of the absence of charcoal fumes or carbon dioxide in the bottom of the trench and the exclusion of free oxygen. These conditions, he concluded, prevented any carbonization or oxidation of material.

This effort to give a modern scientific explanation of an adventure that for ages had been deemed magical was immediately sustained by travellers who witnessed the fire-walking ceremony somewhat similarly performed in the Shinto temple of Ontake in Tokyo.—"New York Times."

ROOSEVELT'S DAUGHTER OFF TO RENO

"Princess Anna" May Seek Divorce

The second White House divorce since President Roosevelt took office and the second in the history of the American Republic, was rumoured there on June 15 when "Princess Anna" Dall, daughter of the President, left for Reno, presumably to secure a divorce from Curtis Beane Dall, well known member of the New York Stock Exchange, says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune."

It is understood that "Princess Anna" has leased a residence at Lake Tahoe, Nev., famous beauty spot near Reno, where she will live until legal proceedings have been concluded. She was accompanied by her two children, known as Sistie and Bustie, whose faces are familiar to the American public as the result of the constant photographs taken of them with their grandfather, the President.

Married in 1926, "Princess Anna" and her husband have been separated for more than a year. Last November, the winter edition of the New York "Social Register" gave the address of Mr. and Mrs. Dall as 49 East 65th Street, the President's town house. Early this year the "Social Register" issued a Dilatory Domicile supplement of new addresses and gave Dall's address as Tarrytown, N. Y., and Mrs. Dall's address as the White House. Dall last visited the White House in April 1933.

Shortly after President Roosevelt entered the White House, the wife of his son Elliot obtained a divorce at Minden, Nev., on the grounds of mental cruelty. Young Roosevelt filed suit, but it was arranged that his wife should file a counter-suit and that the divorce should be granted on that. Five days after the divorce, Elliot took out a licence and married Ruth Googins, Fort Worth society girl. A baby girl was born to the couple last month.

(Continued from Col. 2.)

elaborately described in the texts of Gudea and other rulers.

At a neighbouring site, Khafaje the expedition unearthed another temple, in which was found an inscribed statue. The archaic Sumerian lettering establishes it to have been erected in the temple of the Moon-God Sin, of whom the donor was high priest in the city of Akshak—or Opis, as it is called in Xenophon's account. The modern site, with its very extensive remains, was difficult to appraise within the scope of Babylonian history as long as the original name was unknown. But the earliest historical documents which we possess—lists of ancient dynasties in which myths and history are interwoven—mention Opis as one of the ancient "cities of royalty" which played a leading part in the early history of Mesopotamia.

Another important result of the work at Tell Asmar lies in the fullness of the stratigraphical observations made there. It is now almost certain that the much debated age of the Royal Tombs at Ur, discovered by an expedition of the University Museum of Pennsylvania and the British Museum can be fixed at between 2,800 and 2,700 B. C., while the new temple found at Asmar belongs to the two centuries preceding.—"New York Times."

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WORLD'S CHAMPION WOMAN BOWLER

Mrs. Marie Clemensen of Chicago, who broke the world's record in the Women's National Bowling Congress in Indianapolis, Ind., with a score of 712. Her game scores were 259, 190 and 263. Here she is shown demonstrating her technique.

College Graduates Fail To Please

They Are Too Much Self-Opinionated, Say Some Businessmen: They Are Too Diffident And Fearful, Lacking In Self-Confidence, Say Others!

The trouble with the young college graduate just entering the business world is that he has an inflated sense of his own ability and importance, and, consequently, demands a better job than he deserves.

Such is the opinion of one group of American business men, as revealed in a symposium to which 500 of the country's leading industrialists contributed, says the "Literary Digest."

Others, however take the opposite view. To them the young graduate, instead of being cocksure and proud, is too diffident and fearful, lacking the self-confidence enabling him to capture the job he wants and merits.

This conflict of opinion was but one of many shown by an analysis of the 500 statements on how the young graduate should go about getting his first job. Volumes of criticism and advice were poured out for the benefit of the 134,000 young men and women who receive diplomas this month. The survey was made by George Bijur, director of the Choosing-a-Career conference, to be held at Newark, New Jersey, from June 26 to 28.

Candidates for jobs will be welcomed by industry and business was the cheering statement of one leader. Another optimistically said that depression should present no insurmountable obstacle to 1934 graduates. One preferred non-college men, while another emphasised the obligations of business to college graduates. It should be mandatory, in the opinion of another, for every young man, after graduation, to work one year on a farm before starting a career.

Here are the views of some of those "at the top" as to what beginners should do:

William B. Green, Jr. President, American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company—The vast majority of graduates have done very little in an effort to really analyze what job they will best fit. Those in doubt should seek help from teachers and friends.

George E. Parker, President, Parker Pen Company—Many college graduates do not feel inclined to put their feet on the first rung of the ladder, but instead, want to start some distance from the ground.

Delos Walker, General Manager, R. H. Macy and Company—Self-confidence is indispensable to any one seeking a job. If the average college graduate were more liberally endowed with it, his chances of getting the job in which he is interested would be much greater. Young women graduating from college seem to have much more confidence than men. Perhaps that's because women reach a mature mental development at an earlier age than men.

Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman Radio Corporation of America—The beginner should not allow himself to be defeated by dwelling on the difficulties facing him.

A. Wineburg, President, Carbona Products Company—The best chance of success is to seek a job as assistant or secretary to the chief executive of some business, regardless of type, for working in such a capacity offers the shortest cut to learning every angle of a business. Every man should equip himself with stenography.

Max Epstein, Chairman, General American Transportation Company, Chicago—The same old advice holds good. Each should decide first of all, "what would I like most to do?" Too many young men are influenced by parents to do what the parents would like them to do. An old truth is that one does well only what one has the talent and inclination for. Many failures in life can be traced to the wrong start, but I am not unmindful that many can not have a choice.

Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint—Scrutinize interesting fields to determine which are not overcrowded and promise real opportunity.

G. R. Hanks, President, Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company—American business is obligated to the youth of this country toward making every effort to absorb as many as possible of the college graduates, not only that they might follow their selfish efforts to improve their staffs, but also on a basis of national economy.

Howard Coonley, President, Walworth Company, Inc.—The period of depression, when business pauses, is an ideal time in which to turn attention to the development of young men.

NEWSPAPER MAGNATE'S 71st BIRTHDAY

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, well-known American publisher, with three of his five sons on the tennis courts of the Hearst Ranch, at San Simeon, California, following their doubles tennis match. The games were played on April 29th, when Mr. Hearst celebrated his seventy-first birthday. Left to right are: William Randolph Hearst, Jr., President of "The New York American," William Randolph Hearst, Vice-President of "The International Magazine" Corporation, and George Hearst, President of the "San Francisco Examiner."

"New Paganism" Forging Ahead In U. S.

Repeal Of Prohibition Gives Fresh Lease Of Life To-night Clubs, Casinos, Fan Dances, "Strip Acts" On Stage And Glorification Of Sin In General Through Cinemas

Puritanical laws and customs are rapidly disappoaring from the American scene under the momentum acquired in the country's headlong repeal of national Prohibition six months ago, writes the New York correspondent of the United Press in the "Philippines Herald."

Open gambling is being legalized in several states; censorship of reading matter is collapsing; nudity in the theatre is increasing; the cinema continues to glorify sin; and Philadelphia permits baseball on Sundays. Only birth control remains illegal and masks as "personal hygiene" in the display windows of drug-stores.

Clergymen of all denomination deplore the "new-paganism". But their thunderings now go unheeded where a few years ago they would have cent the public dashing down the streets in hot pursuit of her most minor vice.

Betting on horse-races, formerly clandestine and unprofitable to the state, has just been legalized in New York, which expects to collect dol. 3,000,000 in taxes therefrom every year. Horse-racing is now legal in Texas, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Florida and Kentucky and legislatures of several other states are expected to permit it this year.

A casino openly flourishes at Palm Beach. All forms of gambling are allowed in Nevada and Reno is now the gambling as well as the divorce capital of America.

Behind this liberalization of the gambling laws is the poverty of the public coffers. Most states and cities are heavily in debt and outright tax collections are difficult.

Even public lotteries are being advocated. Legislatures of both New York and New Jersey considered lottery legalization during the past months. The idea received important newspaper support but was defeated.

Big city newsstands are full of so-called "art" magazines devoted to photographs of nude women. Bookshops are now offering James Joyce's "Ulysses" which was termed a classic in a court decision some time ago after being barred and confiscated for years on the grounds of obscenity.

Nightclub floor shows and revue ensembles in New York all feature nudity. The brassiere has gone and the loin-cloth is rapidly diminishing. Despite some police attempts at suppression, so-called "strip acts" continue to be the main attraction of the burlesque theatres. In the course of one of these performances on Broadway at least five women will successively disrobe to a skimpy girdle under a full spotlight and then the blue light comes on and the girdle goes.

Fan dancers have been performing in the smaller towns for months, practically without interference. The sole equipment and costume consists of two large ostrich-plume fans, and the technique is to glide about to music and manipulate the fans so as to rapidly disclose portions of the female form. The dance its popularized by Sally Rand. America's prima fan Ballerina, in Chicago last summer at the Century of Progress Exposition of which Sally was the biggest sensation. La Rand rose from an obscure per week entertainer to one of the largest theatres in New York at dol. 1,000 and eventually was filmed in Hollywood.

Mae West, by now, is known all over the world. After a decade of police persecution for staging allegedly indecent dramas in New York City, Mae went to Hollywood and overnight became the cinema's pioneer protagonists of undegenerate female sinning. For the first time in the history of Hollywood a heroine who started out in a film as a bad girl was permitted to end up still bad. Public response has practically made a millionairess out of Miss West, with her Junosque figure and her ample exposure of its outstanding characteristics. There is a great deal of agitation by reformists for censorship of the cinema but without much effect.

10,000 DOLLARS FOR LOVE-MAKING

Premier Pays Damages To Typist Girl

A tall, blonde girl stood in the witness-box in an Edmonton court in mail week and underwent a severe ordeal as ccunsel cross-examined her on her alleged relations with the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta.

She was Miss Vivian MacMillan, formerly a Government typist, who is claiming damages against Mr. Brownlee for alleged seduction. (says the British United Press Correspondent).

The evidence at times revealed alleged love episodes that seemed scarcely believable, so crude were they. They caused Miss MacMillan to blush and turn her head away in obvious embarrassment.

Most of the day's proceedings were taken up with a scathing cross-examination by the counsel for the defence, Mr. A. L. Smith.

Steadily he questioned Miss MacMillan about incidents before she came to Edmonton from her home in Edson, incidents concerning her sweethearts during her school days.

Miss MacMillan books down in the witness-box and wept under the strain of the cross-examination.

Her breakdown occurred when counsel tried to get her to deny statements she had made concerning the first time illicit relations took place between herself and Mr. Brownlee.

Despite a barrage of questions, however, she stuck to her original story.

LOVE IN A BLIZZARD?

On one occasion counsel succeeded in getting contradictory evidence from her. It was when he asked whether it was a fine night on one of the occasions when she went driving with Brownlee.

When she said that it was, he replied:

"The papers of that date say there was a blizzard raging that night."

Witness reported that Mr. Brownlee often took her driving when it was snowing, and that the weather made no difference to their accustomed procedure.

In the court sat Mr. Brownlee. Over his face at times crept a smile as Miss MacMillan was forced to make replies that appeared damaging to her case.

Mrs. Brownlee, an invalid, sat by her husband's side, presenting somewhat of a contrast to her immaculately-dressed, well-built husband.

Mr. Brownlee entered a counter-claim for 10,000 dollars (£2,000) against Miss MacMillan and Mr. John Caldwell, the young medical student to whom she was engaged, and who, she alleges, broke off the engagement when she confessed her relations with Mr. Brownlee. All the statements in Miss MacMillan's claim were denied by Mr. Brownlee. The case, as reported already, resulted in Mr. Brownlee being ordered to pay Miss MacMillan 10,000 dollars as damages.

(Continued from column 7).

wines, are grown here in important quantities.

Owing to the plentiful supply of oil, coal and water-power, from the montain-rivers, electrification is making rapid headway here. Light industry, therefore, flourishes, and the number of factories for light industry, are established here with less trouble and in less time than in other sections.

This Republic is a great center of Soviet Trade; particularly that with Persia, Turkey and the Mediterranean countries.

CULTURAL PROGRESS

Along with this industrial development, there has been a great advance in the field of culture. Schools and colleges have been opened to educate the people in their native tongues. The percentage of illiteracy, consequently, has fallen very low. Communal wars have disappeared for ever. The entire population is engaged in the realization of the one task—the establishment of Socialism in their country.

WHITE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC

White Russia is situated in the Wester portion of the Soviet Union, extending West as far as the frontiers of Poland and Latvia. The present White Russian S S. R.. is really only part of the entire White Russian territory, the rest having been seized by Poland and Latvia during the Revolution.

The White Russian S. S. R. with its capital in Minsk, has a population of 5,100,000 inhabitants. Consisting of members of various nationalities, White Russians, Poles, Lettis, Jews.

Before the Revolution this country was one of the most backward sections of the Russian Empire. It was entirely agricultural, having within its borders no industries to speak of Now it is fast becoming an important industrial center of the USSR. It now has metal plants chemical plants, lumber mills, paper mills, furniture factories, match factories.

Since it is an agricultural country much attention was paid to improving the living conditions of the peasants, 42 per cent. of whom have been collectivized. Machine and tractor stations have been organized. The area of cultivated land has increased by 30 per cent over that of pre-War White Russia.

In the field of education and culture much has been accomplished here. Before the Revolution the only language medium allowed in the schools was Russian. Now there is a vast network of schools, in 9 per cent of which the studies are carried on in White Russian, the mother tongue of the inhabitants of this portion of the Soviet Union. It was the first Republic of all the seven, whic hgo to make up USSR, to introduce free compulsory education.

GHAZANFAR MUSABEKOV

(Continued from previous page)

doctor-president of the Soviet Union.

TRANSCAUCASIAN C.F.S.R.

The Transcaucasian S. F. S. R. with its capital in Tiflis, is composed of the following autonomies: the Azerbaijan S.S. R., with its capital in Erivan; the Nakhichivan A S.S. R., with its center in Nikhichivan; the autonomous Province of Nagorno Karabakha; the Armenian S S R, with its capital in Eripan; the Georgian S. S. R., with its capital in Tiflis! the; Abkhazian S.S. R., the Autonomous Republic of Ajaristan; and the autonomous Province of Western Ositia.

This territory, formerly Turkish, was gradually acquired by Russia in its period of colonising and expansion. In 1801 Georgia was occupied by the Russians and in 1878 Russia seized Batum pushing out the Turks.

This Republic is rich in natural resources, especially in oil. In 1931 the oil output was 15,000,000 tons as compared with the pre-war yearly out of 7,700-000, tons. The Soviet Union now occupies second place in the oil-production of the world, owing to the rapid development of the oil industry of the Transcaucasus. Besides oil, it has several metal industries: coal, copper, manganese; and engages in textile, silk, andc carpet manufacturing.

As regards agriculture, the Transcaucasus has become the second cotton producing base of the USSR. In addition—wheat, maize, tobacco, tea, and grapes, cultivated for the making of

(Continued in Col. 5).

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NOTHING VICIOUS ABOUT G. B. SHAW

Even When He Happens To Hold Vicious Theories About Virtue, Says G. K. Chesterton

Congratulating Mr. Bernard Shaw on the fact that he is "still emphatically not only alive, but kicking," Mr. G. K. Chesterton, contributes to the Summer Reading Number of the John O'London's Weekly," a highly interesting review of "G. B. S's" literary career. The latter, it will be remembered, has most funnily parodied, in his "Short Stories, Scraps and Shavings," some of the former's literary mannerisms and has described "G. K. C." himself as "A man of colossal mould with the head of a cherub on the body of a Falstaff." Evidently Mr. Chesterton has not forgotten these shafts aimed at himself by a brother literary artist, for he remarks: "at least it is delightful, after this stretch of years, to offer oneself to be kicked by one still capable of that all too neglected gesture. And the first, fact to be hailed with a sort of abstract joy by all who are interested in Life even if they do not trouble to call it a Life-Force, is the joyful energy and enthusiasm with which Bernard Shaw has taken that long stretch of time in his giant stride."

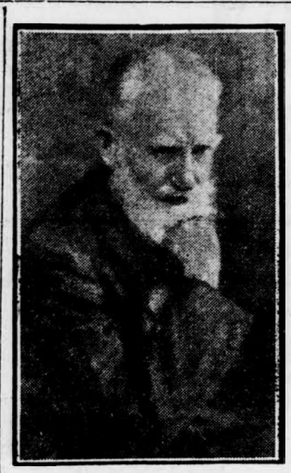
Mr. Chesterton continues: He still achieves the noblest natural triumph of man; which is to find exuberance merely in existence. This is a victory which more than balances all that can be criticized on the merely theoretical side. Bernard Shaw is an old man who is still young, in an age when the young men are most of them very old. There is a real scope for his negative eccentricites, when we can still see him making merry over cold water and cabbages, while men who might be his grandsons or great-grandsons are making themselves miserable over cock-tails and champagne. In whatever sense we call him a sceptic, nobody could ever call him a pessimist; and he has lived to see a race of youths who are too pessimistic even to call themselves pessimists. That first fact alone must be affirmed to his great glory; whatever may be meant by being a Pacifist in the Great War, he has never been a Defeatist in the Holy War, which has been called the Battle of Life. Hope, hearty conviction, the fighting spirit—these are things not so abounding among the youth of our time that we can fail to salute them in the chief literary veteran of the age.

HIS CHARMING PERVERSITY.

"The second great quality he always possessed, and has never lost, is this; and it is a paradox. He has largely defended what are called Modern Ideas; and yet he is not dull. The Modern Ideas in question are now nearly two hundred years old, when they are not merely as old as the world; and as they are expressed by everybody else, their dullness is devastating. Shaw has seldom allowed them to be dull, because he has cultivated a certain art or manoeuvre, which may be called the Surprise. Attack. He does beslege the old castle, whether of conventions or convictions, but he never scales it on the same side as its other enemies. An excellent example of this was the play of "St. Joan." What a wilderness of wearisome plays might have littered the world, on the ordinary anti-clerical theme as developed by the ordinary anti-clerical denouncing the clerics who condemned the popular and patriotic heroine. And what a wind of refreshment, scattering all such waste-paper, to find one anti-clerical who is clever enough to base his case on defending the clerics, instead of denouncing the clerics! Then he can draw the deduction that clericalism at its best was bound to condemn a heroine, because a heroine was bound to be a heretic.

G. K. CHESTERTON.

"The new argument is quite as fallacious as the old argument; but how bracing a relief to find such a prodigy as a Modernist who really has a new argument! For outside this charming perversity of G. B. S., the Modernists have made the modern world a desert of dusty monotony and dull repetition. Shaw still talks a great deal of nonsense, and some of it, I fear, serious nonsense; but always something that awakens us with bravado and does not merely send us to sleep with familiarity. Never will you hear that amiable Irish voice saying, with a hundred voices on the platform or over the wireless, "The modern mind has surely outgrown creeds and dogmas as it has outgrown cannibalism and the tyranny of the Stuarts, and institutions not suited to our modern conditions. . ." You will never hear it intoning those ancient and almost pathetic words, "When we remember that our ancestors burned witches, that they tolerated Negro slavery, until the genius of John Brown and Abraham Lincoln. . ." If Bernard Shaw did say anything about the Stuarts or the witches or the Negroes, at least it would not be something that ten million men had said before.



"G. B. S."

BORN AN ORPHAN.

"As I have lightly and even irresponsibly hinted, I have not the slightest intention of following my hero's later career step by step, in the manner of a good and faithful biographer. I am much too interested in what he really means to bother myself about everything that he merely says, Shaw has done a vast amount of fine work, and had a vast amount of fun; but none of it seems to me to negative my general view of him, except for those who would disagree with me on the earlier work as much as on the later. In a play like "Marriage" he demonstrated that drama can be dramatic by dialogue rather than action. But that is only another way of saying that public debates are popular. And as mobs of men will go to hear party leaders discussing unreal differences on a party platform, it is not so strange that they will go to hear a man of genius expressing real differences on the old popular stage. He proved his talent in the trick I have mentioned, that of the surprise attack, by making an attack on marriage come, not from a mere free lover, but from a celibate priest. But he also proved his ignorance of the creed held by the celibate priests. "Fanny's First Play" had a certain freshness expressed in its title; but it was not Shaw's first play nor his last; nor does it mark any very fundamental transition or turning point in his work. The two plays which do represent something real in this way are "St. Joan" and "The Apple Cart."

"I see no reason to retract, or even revise, what may be called the basic thesis of my pre-War book on Shaw, which was that, whatever else he is, he is an orphan. There is something in the image of that motherless child, his pale face turned pathetically to the moon amid the slow snowflakes of a Victorian melodrama, which I know would appeal to him in a soothing manner. By this I do not mean to reflect at all on his actual origin in the Dublin middle class; which was highly respectable; far, far too respectable. That is part of the point; that he was exiled from Ireland in the very act of being born in Ireland. It was precisely because he was born in the Ascendancy Party in Ireland that he was bound to join the Revolutionary Party in England. Where he was born, he was born to be a Unionist; he had to seek a strange land—a very strange land—in which he could be a Revolutionist. About the same time, I suppose, another middle-class Dublin man was born, and accepted his Imperial destiny and petered out under the name of "Northcliffe." Bernard Shaw at least escaped the Calvinist predestination which has ended mostly in a sort of suburban Toryism. He escaped to England, the land of sportsmen, where even revolution has always been a sport. But the result was that he was not really 'born' in either of the two countries. And I should now say more strongly, what I said much more stumblingly, in that old book of mine. He is so alive that we might fancy he would never die. But he still suffers, even down to his splendid old age, from the annoying omission of having never been born.

SHOWMAN IN SHAW.

"There have always been many who said that Shaw could not be taken seriously; that he was too frivolous; but my own instinct has always been that he was too serious. There is nothing Rabelaisian about his laughter; and, even in being immoral, he would never be indecent. There is a certain Puritanism even in what many would call his lapses, theoretical or practical, into the philosophy of Nudism. He has given practical provocative expression to a vague but very widespread modern notion that nothing ought to be hidden; whether in the form of being photographed like an artist's model, or of publishing the love letters of an actress with whom the whole world was in love. There are acts of bad taste; but not of inconsistency; and certainly not merely of levity. They are all part of the Theory; and a very thin and insufficient theory it is. The Nudist feels the obligation of Nudism rather more earnestly than the normal man feels the obligation of wearing clothes. That is why I never could feel that Shaw's lapses in this manner were immoralities invalidating respect or friendship. But it is only right to say that his intellectual consistency was a good deal puged up by vanity. It must be admitted that much of Shaw might be rewritten as Show; in the sense of showing off. The character would not be complete without this almost childish weakness; but again, it has a touch of a childish innocence. There is nothing vicious about Shaw, even when he happens to hold vicious theories about virtue.

HIS SHOCK TACTICS.

In short, while holding firmly the only morality that now remains firm, I have resolutely refused throughout life to be Shocked by Shaw. It is partly, perhaps, a strategic point; I know from of old that he is as slippery as an eel, but the point is that he is a conger eel. His game has always been to give people electric shocks; so that the game of his good opponent is to be shock-proof. But the attitude is also just. He delights in a sort of breeby bragging, carrying the suggestion that he is invincible. And there is something about him invincible; and its name is invincible ignorance. Its other name is innocence. He is protected by an inner spell akin to holiness; which is that he really means no harm. Therefore, I shall not discuss all that Shaw's critics call shocking; from his support of Bolshevism to his highly evangelical tract on the proper reading of the Bible, which was called "The Adventures of the Black Girl in Her Search For God"; a sort of seeking the Lord which, I fear, reminds me of the Hunting of the Snark. It also reminds me of the Hunting of the Superman. For his positive creed called Creative Evolution ,or the production of we know not what, has always seemed to me to be merely agnosticism enlivened by superstition. A Superman is essentially a superstition; for it is accepting something imposed on us which we cannot even imagine, let alone understand. Unless there is a permanent test of good and evil, how are we to know which is the Superman and which is the Subman? And as for saying that it is Good to be beyond Good and Evil—what can a sane man say but that it is beyond endurance?

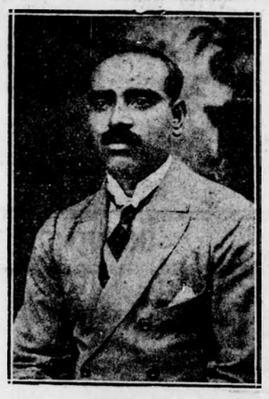
NUDISTS' PARADISE IN PACIFIC

Already 100 Sign Up For Trip

Vanna Vanna, a lagoon-protected, palm-tree shaded islet in the Pacific, will shortly become a utopian haven for a group of nudists if the plans of Maurice Allard, president of what is described as Nature's Recreative Association, are successful, says the San Francisco correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune."

Allard states that 100 disciples have already promised to subscribe dolls. 1,000 each. This money will be used to finance the expedition to the island, which lies in the South Seas near Tahiti, where the colonists can relax to their heart's content free from all prying eyes amid luxurious tropical vegetation surrounded by all kinds of delicious fruits.

All members of the colony must be married ,and it is intended to organize a supervision committee whose duties wil be to regulate the daily life of the nudists and settle any disputes that may arise.



Mr. A. J. Veeraswamy, District Scout Commissioner for British administered areas in Hyderabad-Deccan, was recently awarded the Medal of Merit by the Viceroy. He is also honorary Secretary of the Sir William Barton Technical Institute for depressed classes and chairman of the Youths' Physical Culture League, Secunderabad.

EARTH'S FITS OF NERVOUSNESS

Old Theories Make Room For New Ones

Scientific theories about the origin and solidity of the interior of the earth will have to be revised in the light of new discoveries about earthquakes, according to Father V. C. Stechschulte of Xavier University, Cincinnati Ohio, says the United Press correspondent at New York.

Addressing a meeting of the Eastern section of the Seismological Society of America at Fordham University, Father Stechschulte said that recently it had been learned that quake sometimes take place a "tremendous distance" beneath the surface of the earth—sometimes as deep as 300 miles.

"Geologists in the past have thought such deep earthquakes impossible," he said. "They must now revise some of their theories in the light of these new findings."

The priest said that as many as 50 of those deep quakes had been counted during a year, but that their effects were rarely felt on the surface.

"We have always known that the earth is solid at least one half the distance to its centre," he said, 'but the fact that earthquakes are possible so deep down indicates this solidity has a tremendous strength, heretofore unsuspected.

Three other papers presented at the meeting revealed that the earth is constantly subject to "fits of nervousness" resulting from heavy storms passing over the surface and not connecting with quakes. The papers were by Dr. L. Don Leet, director of the Seismological Observatory at Harvard University, Donald C. Bradford of St. Louis University, and Father F. W. Schon, director of the Seismological Observatory of George-town University.

Because storms of unusual severity are constantly subjecting various parts of the earth's surface to different pressures, the surface vibrate almost all the time in these "nervous fits", it was explained.

A kind old gentleman, seeing a small boy who was carrying a lot of newspapers under his arm, said:

"Don't all those papers make you tired, my boy?"

"Naw, I don't read 'em", replied the lad.

(Continued from column 7.)

centuries. A nova does not blaze up oftener than once in a thousand years. In so long a period science as we know, it may come to an end or civilization may be wiped out, or human interests may take a totally new and unexpected direction. Lucky is any cult that lasts a thousand years.

Still, Baade and Zwicky do not despair. The once-in-a-thousand-years estimate applies only to our own system. There are literally millions of other systems. It may be that in one of these we may see a star exploding and becoming a nova. But it will have to be on a photographic plate. The systems are too far away to be seen with the unaided eye. Even with a powerful telescope we would not recognize a nova. Photographs of a particular system taken at different times would have to be compared on the remote chance that a star on the later negative is brighter than on the earlier. Although novae ought to flare up somewhere every year on this basis, who is to tell where they are to be located? But once a nova is found and correlated with a change of cosmic-ray intensity on the earth as small as 1 per cent, a strong case will have been made out for the views of Baade and Zwicky.

World Of Science

Cosmic Rays Still Baffle Scientists

Likely They Originate In Novae, Suggest Drs. Baade And Zwicky

On one point at least Millikan, Compton, Regener, Hess and others who have studied cosmic radiation agree. It originates not in the earth's atmosphere but far out in space. Professor Millikan has very positive views on the subject. According to Einstein's theory of relativity, mass and energy are the same. Theoretically, the one can be converted into the other. So, to Millikan, cosmic radiation is simply the energy left over after electrons have been packed together more closely in an atom than theory actually demands. This is more than a matter of juggling electrons to make a theory work. It accords with the facts, writes Mr. W. Kaemffert in the "New York Times."

Compton and the others find that the cosmic rays consist largely of electrified particles which may have been torn from air atoms by a process of ionization. That is, some form of energy tore the electrons away and propelled them to the earth. What the primary energy may have been is not clear.

A MYSTERY OF PHYSICS.

Whatever the cosmic rays may be, their origin is certainly one of the major mysteries of physics. All the observers now agree that they come with equal intensity from all parts of the heavens and that they probably originate outside our own Milky Way. Regener and Lemaitre have suggested that the rays may be a kind of fossil light. In other words, they may have been given off by some star in infancy before it had time to form an imprisoning atmosphere. In a closed universe they would wander around for cons, virtually forever.

Now come Dr. W Baade of the Mount Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and Dr. F. Zwicky of the California Institute of Technology (where Millikan reigns supreme in physics) with still another hypothesis. Look at the novae, the two bid us. It is there that cosmic rays start.

Here we hasten to explain that a nova or "new" star is a sudden apparition. For no apparent reason a dim body flares up in some hours to dazzling brightness. After a few months of brilliancy it subsides again and becomes once more a nonentity. An explosion of some kind has occurred. There is direct evidence of an expansion that makes an earthly explosion of nitroglycerine seem dull and slow. In fact, the velocity of expansion may sometimes reach almost the speed of light—186,000 miles a second.

A NEW EXPLANATION.

In the Proceedings of the National Academy Drs. Baade and Zwicky suggest that inasmuch as light of all wave lengths (hues) are known to be given off by a nova, it is quite possible that it may include cosmic rays, which are like the X-rays or the gamma rays of radium, but much more penetrating.

How is this view to be tested? By keeping accurate daily records of cosmic-ray intensity. If there is any marked change in the course of a few days, the next step is to trace it back to some nova if possible. This is no easy matter. About thirty novae have been seen in the course of

(Continued in column 5.)

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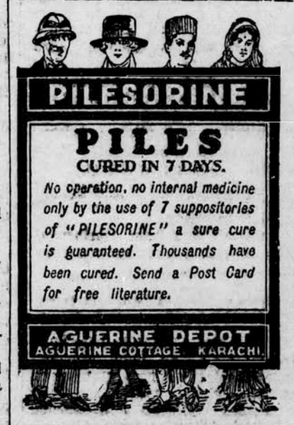
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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1934

RAJEN BABU'S RETORT TO HAIG

ROWDYISM IN CONGRESS MEETING

Rival Groups Exchange Hot Words And Come To Blows

NAGPUR, July 21.

Exciting scenes marked by confusion and uproar were witnessed last night at Congress meeting in the city.

At the outset Mr. Awari, President of the Town Congress Committee objected to holding meeting on ground that he was supreme authority in city and meeting had been convened without his consent, whereupon the conveners withdrew and attempted to hold the meeting in another place.

Mr. Awari reappeared on the scene and repeated the objection declaring that the meeting was illegal and he would not permit the speakers to address the people. This aroused the indignation of the members of the opposition group and Mr. Awari was pulled down from the platform.

This was signal for disturbance. Rival groups exchanged hot words followed by blows as a result of which some persons are reported to have been injured.

Confusion and uproar prevailed for half an hour after which the conveners fearing a breach of the peace declared the meeting dissolved.—A. P.

MADRAS GOVT.'S "NO" TO COCHIN DURBAR

Power House Scheme To Cost 14 Lakhs To State

ERNAKULAM, July 20.

The Madras Government having finally refused to supply electricity from the Pykara Power House, the Cochin Government have decided to get electricity from Peringalkuthu water falls in Cochin.

The Peringalkuthu Scheme, which was investigated and scrutinised by Messrs. Reute Palmer Tritton, the consulting Engineers of London a few years back was altogether dropped when the Madras Government agreed to undertake the lighting scheme of the State. But now the Madras Government have refused to supply power and the scheme, which was held in abeyance for the last few years will be worked shortly.

For the time being the Cochin Durbar is contemplating to install Engine driven power houses at Ernakulam and Trichur and the preliminary works have been already completed.

The cost of the Peringalkuthu scheme is estimated to be Rs. 14 lakhs.—United Press.

AGAINST TRANSFER OF PUSA INSTITUTE

SIMLA, July 20.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh M.L.A., has received a telegram from Gram Rakshini Sabha, Delhi to the following effect:—

The Jats of Delhi and Rohtak districts who sacrificed men and money in the Great War are greatly against the proposal of transfer of Pusa Agricultural Institute to Delhi. Hundreds of villagers are meeting next week. Great sensation prevails.—United Press.

AKOLA HINDU SABHA SESSIONS

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, July 19.

The special session of the Akola District Hindu Sabha will be held on the 29th instant.

Dr. Welkar will preside. Mr. Athalye, President of the Akola Municipality is elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

WHY NOT PROSECUTE ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN?

Unfair To Malign Man Behind Prison Bars

HOME MEMBER'S ALLEGATIONS REPUDIATED

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, July 21.

Repudiating the Home Member's wild allegations against Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Babu Rajendra Prasad says:—

"If there is any one who has appreciated and entered into the spirit of Mahatmaji's principles of non-violence and truth, it is Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. Government is welcome to keep him in prison as long as it likes, but it is grossly unfair to malign a man behind his back, when he is not in a position to reply to the accusation and when Government itself has not the courage or fairness to give him an opportunity before an impartial Tribunal to meet the charges against him."

Babu Rajendra Prasad in a special interview to the "Searchlight" expressed strong resentment against Sir Harry Haig's statement in the Assembly regarding Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and emphatically repudiated the allegations made by the Home Member.

Babu Rajendra Prasad said: "Anyone who knows Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan intimately as I have the privilege to do, will repudiate with utmost emphasis the statement of Sir Harry Haig that he was connected with any violent activities. He had undoubtedly a very efficient and widespread organisation of volunteers in his province which proved a source of trouble to the Government, but it is wholly untrue to say that this organisation was intended for violent actitivies.

"If there is anyone who has appreciated and entered into the spirit of Mahatmaji's principles of non-violence and truth, and who has claims to have derived the benefits from its observance in actual life, it is Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. Government is welcome to keep him into prison as long as it likes, but it is grossly unfair to malign a man behind his back when he is not in a position to reply to the accusation, and when Government themselves have not had courage or fairness to give him an opportunity before an impartial tribunal to meet the charges against him.

The Government communique of December 1931 which was issued just after his arrest in justification of its action cannot bear public scrutiny. I have not got that communique before me just now but if my memory serves me right, I think the allegations were of the flimsiest type and cannot justify any action, much less an incarceration for an unknown and an unlimited period.

The public knows Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, and his volunteers who have given such an exemplary illustration of non-violence in action in the midst of gravest provocations, and it is not likely to be misled by any statements of Sir Harry Haig, and will assess his statement at its proper value."

MISS SPIEGEL LEAVES ASHRAM

Resolves To Go On Foot To Wardha To Join Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

A sensation was created in the city when the news prevailed that Miss Margot Spigel the German disciple of Gandhiji who is staying in the Ashram since last 18 months suddenly left the Ashram for Wardha.

A letter received from her room stated her intention of going to Wardha to stay with Mahatmaji when he is observing fast. In the letter she stated that she demanded railway fare but receiving nothing from Gandhiji she resolved go on foot to Wardha, as she believed that Mahatmaji's fast was dangerous, and she wants serve him at this stage she asked the Ashramites to take care of six squirrels which were in her room.

Parikshitlal and other Ashramites inquired the whole day and night, but no trace, of her was found It is said that she was seen passing the Ellis Bridge yesterday morning.

Mahatmaji has been informed of the matter yesterday night by wire.

SPIEGAL FOR BENARES

SABARMATI, July 21.

Information has been received in the Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati that Dr. Spiegal who suddenly disappeared yesterday proceeded to Nadiad, 40 miles from Ahmedabad, from where she entrained for Benares to see Gandhiji. Her railway fare was paid by a local Congressman who knew her.—A. P.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN LAHORE

City Fathers' Move Sequel To Mahatma's Criticism

LAHORE, July 18.

Following the severe criticism made by Gandhiji of the Municipality's "neglect" of Harijan needs in Lahore, a Lahore Municipal Commissioner, in a letter to the Municipal Executive Officer, proposes that immediate notice should be taken of these needs, with a view to redress the complaints of Harijans. He has suggested that the following should be placed before the next meeting of the Committee as a very urgent matter:

1. Special measures should be adopted to improve the sanitary condition of the Harijan quarters in the city and civil station areas, and a special staff may be provided for the purpose.

2. Sufficient light may be provided in all Harijan bustees.

3. Separate water pumps may be installed in Harijan areas free or charge, and an attempt should be made to supply them with water to meet their entire necessity.

4. Rs. 20,000 should be earmarked to start a co-operative credit system for the Harijan employees of the Committee. Loans may be advanced to them without interest on easy instalments in order to enable them to get rid of their debts.

5. Special arrangements should be made to see that sweepers of the Committee are properly paid.

It is suggested that the Executive Officer sohuld take the necessary action and see that the needful is done without any further delay.—A. P.

CONGRESS LEADER ARRESTED

Incident Creates Sensation In Berar Political Circles

AKOLA, July 21.

Mr. K. V. Sahasrabudhe a prominent Congress leader of Berar and a member of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee has been arrested at Borgaon Manju in Akola district where he has opened a centre of village uplift work since a year.

His arrest is reported to have been effected in connection with a speech which he is alleged to have made at Wai, in Satara district, by the order of the District Magistrate, Satara, under section 2, of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The alleged speech it is said was delivered about two months back under the presidentship of Tarka Teertha Laxman Shastri Joshi of Wai on "the philosophy of spiritualism".

Mr. Sahastrabudhe is at present released on bail with an undertaking that he would present himself before the District Magistrate, Satara, on 23rd July.

His arrest has created a sensation in the Congress circles of Berar and is receiving condemnation from all Congressmen who think that the Bombay Government has misused the powers vested in it by the Criminal Law Amendment Act especially when Mr. Sahasrabudhe had ceased to follow any unlawful activity long before even the Congress had suspended civil disobedience activities.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe, it is learnt, will fight out the case.—United Press.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FROM BIHAR

PATNA, July 20.

Messrs. Srikrishan Singh and Mathura Prasad have returned to Patna last night after a tour in Saran, Darbhanga. Muzaffarpur, Purulia and Gaya for Congress work and the Assembly elections.

The Congress workers have recommended to them the following candidates:—

Saran.—Mr. Brij Kishore Prasad, failing, Mr. Satyanaran Singh. Mr. Naran Prasad Singh's name also is mentioned.

Saran-Darbhanga.—Mr. Brijkishore Prasad, failing Satyanaran Singh.

Chottanagpur.—Mr. Ramnaran Singh, failing Jimut Bahan Sen. Mr. Krishna Balav Singh's name also is mentioned.

Gaya.—Mr. Srikirshan Singh. Next best Mr. Kumar Sideswar Prasad. Mr. Anugrah Naran Singh's name also is mentioned.—United Press.

"ANTI-GANDHI LEAGUE" ARRESTS

Bengal Govt. Press Officer Clears Misapprehension

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The Press Officer of the Bengal Government in a statement to the Press says that the arrest of some persons by the police in Calcutta on the 18th instant, some of whom are reported in the Press to be members of the Anti-Gandhi league has raised misapprehension in some quarters. The arrests were effected with a view to prevent disturbance in connection with Gandhiji's visit. These persons, says the statement, were arrested on a charge of sedition, alleged to have been committed some weeks ago.

OFFER OF BAIL.

Abdul Halim arrested in connection with the Anti-Gandhi movement has been directed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 on will not attend meeting, procession, etc. till July 24.

"SEDITIOUS SLOGANS."

Abdul Majid Andmani Das has his giving an undertaking that he been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by the Alipore Magistrate under Section 124-A I.P.C. It was alleged that at a labourer's meeting in South Calcutta, the accused urged the boycotting of Gandhiji. The Red Flag was hoisted and the accused shouted seditious slogans. Police thereupon dispersed the meeting and arrested the accused.—A. P.

All the coachmen, in Shikarpur, have downed tools in Shikarpur, as a sequel to a permission granted to motor bus owners to ply on public thoroughfares.

SANATANIST LOGIC!

Permissive Measure Becomes Compulsory After Permission

Pt. SEN'S REPLY TO "C. R." LETTER

SIMLA, July 21.

In reply to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's letter to Pundit Satyendranath Sen and Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Members of the Assembly in connection with the Temple Entry Bill, the following letter has been addressed to him by Pundit Sen:—

"I am in receipt of your letter of 13th instant, re-directed to me here, and am glad to discover in it a growing spirit of reasonableness on the part of Gandhiji and his party, a phenomenon which will be much more pleasant when it will have reached a more reasonable point. We, Sanatanists, cannot support the proposed legislation, as, according to the Hindu Shastras mass-voting should have no place in religious questions, especially those affecting fundamental principles of the religion concerned.

SANATANIST LOGIC.

"As to what is described a merely 'permissive measure' no one can prevent its operation, when the permission has once been obtained somehow or other. Thus, a permissive measure becomes automatically a compulsory measure. And who is to give that permission? It cannot be given by a local majority of the caste-Hindus, however predominant it may be, because a temple, although it might appear to be a local thing, is always of country-wide interest, and may, as the result of a dream or some other reputation, draw, at any time, votaries from the remotest parts of the country.

"As to your expected majority of the present Hindu members of the Assembly in favour of the principle of the Bill, I may remind you that even assuming that all of them are real Hindus, very few of them are real representatives of the country, as was argued by your own party, when insisting on the dissolution of the present Assembly.

"This is the long and the short of our arguments. In these circumstances, we are unable to support the proposed measure, however 'stringently' it may be amended as proposed in your letter."—United Press

Rajputana Congressmen Must Close Up Their Ranks

Seth Jamnalal's Appeal To Leaders To Reorganise Provincial Committee

AJMER, July 20.

A meeting of the Congress workers of Rajputana (Central India) and the States was held yesterday at Ghandhiji Ashram Hitaundi. About seventy persons attended, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj presiding.

The object of the meeting was to find ways and means to reorganise the P.C.C. and bring about unity in organisation wanting since a long time, owing to acute differences amongst leaders and workers.

Mr. Haribhau Upadhiya, the President of the P.C.C. threw a bombshell, when he informed the audience that he with eight others had formed a separate institution to be independent of the Congress but with the same creed, the goal being the attainment of complete Independence by peaceful and non-violent means.

CRISIS REACHED.

A crisis was reached, when he intimated that the meeting had been called only to express an opinion, which would not affect issue as the institution had already been formed and would function in spite of adverse opinion. His speech was interrupted by continued shouts "we do not want nine Hitlers and Mussolini's" and that "this institution is formed to dig the grave of the Congress in these parts."

ADVERSE CRITICISM.

Professor Gokallal Asawa, Mr. Bishambernath Bhargava and Swmi Kumaranand all three members of the A.I.C.C. and several others made speeches adversely criticising the proposal. Practically the whole audience vehemently opposed the proposal and appealed in the name of the Congress and the nation to the sponsors to unite on the Congress platform and not outside. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj informed the audience that the scheme had been placed before him in private with the assurance that it would lead to unity and harmony in Congress ranks by removing all difftrences and bringing all on a common platform. He however saw quite the reverse would happen but it was for the workers to consider the proposal and give their verdict.

RESULT OF VOTING.

Voting resulted as follows:—three for and twentytwo against the rest remaining neutral. Discussions lasted about three hours after which a subcommittee of fifteen was formed to meet Seth Jamnalal Bajaj this afternoon to put before him the suggestions for reorganisation of the P.C.C.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj visit Beawar to-morrow and leaves for Delhi probably on the 22nd.—A. P.

Sweeper's Strike In Baroda

BARODA, July 21.

The Municipal sweepers in Baroda have gone on strike.—A. P.

At a meeting of the Mussalmans of Jullundur held under the auspices of the Majilis-i-Ahrar resolutions were adopted expressing no-confidence in the Chief Minister, Kapurthala State and also requesting His Highness the Maharaja to release Choudhuri Abdul Aziz and his associates who according to them were innocent.

REWA IN GRIP OF CHOLERA

Residents Of Infected Area Are Panic Stricken

REWA, July 21.

Considerable panic is reported to be prevailing in the towns of Satna and Rewa, over the marked increase in fatalities by cholera. The epidemic, which was prevalent for the last two months, has, in spite of the preventive measures now assumed a serious turn. Fourteen persons including Seth Pooran Lal Agrawal, a leading merchant of Satna according to private information, are reported to have died. The panic-stricken residents of the infected areas are leaving the town for adjoining stations.

H. H. the Maharaja also visited Satna yesterday and spent three hours there, and has been kind enough to place military guards over residences of citizens who have left their homes.—United Press.

INDIA SECRETARY TO BE SUED

Deceased Prisoner's Dependents' Claim

MADRAS, July 20.

The dependents of Khader Batcha, a prisoner, who died in the Madras Penitentiary on the 13th inst. due to a fall from a ladder while working, have given a notice to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras of their intention to sue against the Secretary of State for India for damages of Rs. 10,000 on ground of negligence on the part of custodians of the prisoner.

The deceased claimed relationship with Carnatic Royal Family, though he was not getting any pension. He was lodged in the Penitentiary a few weeks ago, to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting a policeman.—United Press.

FOOTBALLER DIES SUDDENLY

Calcutta Player Becomes Ill After Shield Match

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The death has occurred of Mr. F. Malcolm, a member of the Calcutta Football Club, in the Presidency General Hospital at 1-30 this morning. He became ill soon after the I.F.A. Shield Match against the King's Regiment yesterday, in which he participated, and developed peculiar symptoms owing, perhaps, to concussion, necessitating his removal to hospital.—A.P.

VILLAGER KILLED

Sequel To Encounter With Dacoits

KARACHI, July 20.

A report of an encounter between a number of dacoits and villagers, in which dacoits are stated to have opened fire killing one villager, has been received by the "Sansar Samachar," from its Jacobabad correspondent.

According to the correspondent, the dacoits armed with guns and other deadly weapons raided village, Akilepore, and fired gunshots in air. The villagers offered resistance to the firing opened by the dacoits and one villager was killed. The dacoits made good their escape without any booty, before the police arrived on the scene.—A. P. Special.

About 70 or 80 persons of Kaira Ahluwalia are observing hartal as a protest against the wholesale demolition of the Tharas and Bhatis of their shops by the Municipality.

Lal Singh, a member of the Kirti Kisan Party, of Amritsar, has been arrested under section 109 of I.P.C. by the police, for having no ostensible means of livelihood.

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